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Among the various bills relating to the national defense which have been introduced in the lower branch of Congress since the opening of the present session are two which deserve notice for the reason that they disclose a tendency which is at variance with sound public policy. The first of these measures, proposed by Mr. Kahn, of California, authorizes the construction of a flotilla of submarine boats specifically for use in the defense of the Pacific coast, and the second, by Mr. Gregg, of Texas, provides for a flotilla of similar vessels specifically for the defense of ports on the Gulf of Mexico. The enactment of these bills in their present form would, in our opinion, be extremely unwise in that it would practically usurp powers properly invested in the executive branch of the Government. Submarines authorized specifically for the defense of the Pacific coast and the Gulf ports would have to be maintained permanently in those waters and would not be available for service in other regions where the need of their presence might be far greater. Moreover, if Congress were to authorize the construction of submarines exclusively for the defense of given districts, we might presently witness the spectacle of every State with a coastal front clamoring at the doors of Congress for a system of defenses of its own design and with no regard whatever for the requirements of national defense as an entirety. The character and extent of our defenses should be determined by military and naval expert opinion and not by public feeling in particular States or localities. To build submarines on a stipulation that they should be used solely for the defense of particular ports or coast stretches would be as unwise as to build battleships and cruisers with similar restrictions. The executive branch of the Government, acting through the War Department and the Navy Department, is responsible for the conduct of war, and any attempt to curtail that power by prescribing that certain implements of defense should be used only in certain geographical areas would be as foolish as it would be unconstitutional in seeking to limit the authority of the President over the Navy. Were it possible to so limit the authority of the Executive it would be extremely perilous to do so. If a given State desired at its own expense to build and man submarines or other naval craft for use exclusively in its own waters, Congress has the power to authorize it to do so, but that any vessel of the United States Navy should be assigned permanently to the waters of any State is preposterous.

Perhaps the most striking result, from the national viewpoint, of the President's vigorous message on the anti-Japanese demonstration in California has been to precipitate an earnest discussion on the old question of "States' rights," which has already cost the republic one great and costly war. The President's announcement of his purpose to use the power at his command to compel the State of California to comply with the duty imposed upon it by the constitution and with the obligations imposed upon the Federal Government by the treaty with Japan, has quite naturally brought up the question whether the Federal Government, in order that it may fulfill its treaty contract with a foreign power, may rightfully coerce a State in matters relating to schools supported by State taxation. In California public feeling is strongly opposed to the President's attitude, and this feeling finds earnest expression in a leading article entitled "National Loyalty," which appears in the San Francisco Chronicle, a powerful journal representing the same political party to which President Roosevelt himself belongs. The Chronicle after boldly declaring that, if Congress should approve the attitude of the President and the latter should attempt to enforce his expressed purposes, California would become rebellious, adds: "National loyalty is closely akin to family loyalty. The child clings to its parents for the protection which they give. When oppression takes the place of protection the spirit of loyalty takes flight; when the Constitution comes to be regarded

as an instrument which commits power to the more populous section of the country to coerce a less populous section in respect to matters reserved for local control, the years of the Republic will be full of trouble, and will probably be few. A very large measure of local autonomy is essential to the contentment of the people of so vast a country as ours. And a discontented people becomes in the end a rebellious people. The attitude of President Roosevelt in respect to the control of the common schools of California would tend to make the western half of the continent hate the Federal Government, were it not for the firm conviction that his policy is only personal, and certain of emphatic repudiation by Congress, his party, and an overwhelming majority of the American people."

The War Department will promulgate this month as an amendment to the Army Regulations certain very important amendments to the regulations for the government of the organized militia. As a result of two years' experience at the War Department with affairs pertaining to the militia, Assistant Secretary of War Oliver has prepared the new regulations, which will be found of the utmost importance by all militia organizations. With regard to the arming of the militia with the new type of Springfield magazine rifle, Assistant Secretary of War Oliver has recommended to the House Committee on Military Affairs that the following provision be incorporated in the forthcoming appropriation bill: "It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War whenever a new type of small arm shall have been adopted for the use of the Regular Army, and when a sufficient quantity of such arms shall have been manufactured to constitute, in his discretion, an adequate reserve for the armament of any Regular and Volunteer forces, that it may be found necessary to raise in case of war, to cause the organized militia of the United States to be furnished with small arms of the type so adopted, with bayonets and the necessary accoutrements and equipments, including ammunition therefor, at the rate of twenty rounds of ball cartridges for each small arm so issued to the militia: Provided, that such issue shall be made in the manner provided in Section 13 of the Act approved Jan. 21, 1903, entitled 'An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes'; provided, also, that to provide means to carry into effect the provisions of this act the necessary money to cover the cost of exchanging or issuing the new arms, accoutrements, equipments, and ammunition, to be exchanged or issued hereunder is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

One of the most important steps toward the establishing of local self-government in the Philippines is provided for in an order issued on Oct. 20 of the present year by the Philippine Civil Commission and duly recorded in the annual report of that body. Up to the date named the provincial boards were composed each of three members, one chosen by the people and two by the central government, but under the order noted two members of each board are to be chosen by the people, thus giving the voters actual control over provincial affairs. This arrangement was supplemented on Oct. 24 by the promulgation of an act giving provincial boards control over provincial funds coupled, however, with the following proviso: "That no appropriation made pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be valid or take effect until it shall have been approved by the governor general, or unless and until thirty days after the receipt thereof by the governor general shall have passed without the disapproval of the governor general having been given." The action of the Philippine Civil Commission as noted above confers upon the Filipinos a far larger measure of self-government than they ever enjoyed under Spanish rule. Let us hope it may be justified by events, rejoicing meanwhile, in the fact that the veto power of the central government has not been suspended.

It is to be hoped that Congress may include in the legislation of the present session an act repealing the existing law which requires that applicants for enlistment in the Navy shall produce documentary evidence that they are not less than eighteen years of age. The purpose of the present law is to prevent the enlistment of boys under the proper age, and so far it does so it is all right. Its effect, however, as we have had occasion to say before, has been to interfere most seriously with the whole work of naval recruiting for the reason that many young men desirous of enlisting and manifestly of the proper age find it impossible to produce the documentary evidence required. The prosperous condition of the country affords well-paid employment for every young man of sound physique, and the result is that recruiting for the Navy has become exceedingly difficult. That it should be hampered by a law requiring candidates to produce evidence documentary which in many cases is non-existent or beyond reach is extremely unfortunate. There is a shortage of upwards of 3,000 in the enlisted force of the Navy and it is necessary that this shortage should be made up as speedily as possible. The present law, however, has reduced enlistments about 30 per cent. in a single year, according to Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, whose earnest recommendation that the measure be repealed deserves prompt and favorable action.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery, U.S.A., estimates that it would require 2,278 officers and 55,110 men to provide one relief for all the coast defenses con-

structed and proposed in the United States, at the entrances to the Panama Canal and in the insular possessions, and he believes that under our form of government it would be impracticable to maintain such a force. He holds therefore that we should look to the militia for men to meet the needs of the Coast Artillery in time of war. It is his belief that most of the non-expert class of artillerymen, consisting of privates in the gun and mine sections, machinist's helpers, helpers around power plants and searchlights, blacksmiths, linemen, carpenters, clerks, etc., may be supplied from the militia, and if the State forces be given special training in Coast Artillery duties, as has been done in some States, notably in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, some of the second-class expert artillerymen, consisting of instrument readers, assistant plotters, computers, telephone and telerograph operators, range keepers, searchlight operators, switch-board operators, chiefs of detachment, hoist operators, mine planters, mine loaders, launchmen, etc., may also be provided by the organized militia.

The War Department will send to Congress in a few days a most important proposed bill providing for the organization, in time of war, of United States volunteer regiments. The bill meets with the approval of the Secretary of War, and has received the most careful consideration of the General Staff of the Army. Its details are not yet known, but in a general way it will provide for the organizations of volunteer regiments in time of war similar to those organized in 1890 for service in the Philippines, which, it will be recalled, were officered by officers of the Regular Army. The measure will be a most comprehensive one and is intended to eradicate the evil of having State volunteer regiments organized and officered by incompetent persons appointed because of their political influence rather than because of any particular ability they have ever shown for military duty. As this bill will hit at the principle of allowing the States to select their own officers of volunteer regiments—not militia regiments—it is naturally expected at the War Department that it will receive much opposition, but it will nevertheless be pushed by the administration.

Desirable as it is that the forthcoming peace conference at The Hague shall leave nothing undone to establish peace and friendship among the nations, there appears to be a tendency to expect too much of it. The fact should be kept in mind that the conference will be purely advisory in character, that it will possess no absolute or mandatory power whatever, and that if it undertakes too much its real achievements are likely to be trifling. One of the ambitious programs proposed for the conference is presented by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, which urges favorable action on each of the following points: "A plan by which The Hague Conference may become a permanent and recognized congress of the nations, with advisory powers; a general arbitration treaty for the acceptance of all nations; a plan for the restriction of armaments, and, if possible, for their reduction by concurrent international action." On general principle we should conclude that the first of the proposals here submitted is the only one that has any real chance of adoption.

In his special message to Congress describing his visit of inspector to the Panama Canal Zone, President Roosevelt definitely announces that he has arranged to employ several thousand Chinese in canal work by way of experiment. He adds: "It certainly ought to be unnecessary to point out that the American workman in the United States has no concern whatever in the question as to whether the rough work on the Isthmus, which is performed by aliens in any event, is done by aliens from one country with a black skin or by aliens from another country with a yellow skin. Our business is to dig the canal as efficiently and as quickly as possible; provided always that nothing is done that is inhumane to any laborers, and nothing that interferes with the wages of or lowers the standard of living of our own workmen."

The question of the right of the military authorities to send to the Fort Leavenworth military prison enlisted men of the Marine Corps who had been sentenced to such imprisonment by military courts in Cuba was before the War Department this week. It appears that these men were tried by Army courts-martial after the President, by executive order, had placed the marines serving in Cuba under the jurisdiction of the War Department. The sentence of the court was that the men be dishonorably discharged and confined for certain periods of time—their crime having been desertion—in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth. It is the opinion of the authorities at the War Department that there is ample legal right for carrying out this sentence, as the marines when tried were under the jurisdiction of the Army authorities.

The new regulations for record target practice in the Navy have been completed and distributed confidentially to the Service. These regulations are to be maintained absolutely secret and every copy sent out is numbered and must be accounted for. It is believed at the Navy Department that the method adopted for conducting record target practice in the Navy of this country is superior to that used by other navies and there is no intention of allowing this information to become the property of foreign governments.

Capt. Matthew F. Steele, 6th U.S. Cav., who, as noted in these columns last week, recommends the repeal of the section of the revised statutes compelling the enlistment of four regiments of colored men, has found a critic in the New Orleans Picayune, which, in a review of his article, remarks: "How would the white men of the Army like such a proposition? It is extremely improbable that negroes will be eliminated and excluded from the Army, just as it is that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution will be repealed by the present generation. What is to happen hereafter in regard to the race question is a sealed book. As long as the great masses of the negroes are in the Southern States there will be no movement in the direction mentioned in the Northern States. When, as is rapidly coming to pass, the negroes shall be distributed and diffused throughout the Northern States the situation will be different. Should, however, this Republic come to be an empire under autocratic control a great proportion of the Army will be made up of negroes, who will be used to keep the rebellious whites in submission. This will only be repeating history. It was done by the Egyptians, Carthaginians and Romans." We see no reason why the white men of the Army should object, since the effect of the proposed repeal would be to add to the Army four regiments, for which white men could be enlisted and from which they are now excluded. There is no provision of law now existing which prevents the enlistment of negroes in regiments other than the four to which they are especially assigned in accordance with these sections of the Revised Statutes:

Sec. 1104. The enlisted men of two regiments of Cavalry shall be colored men. Sec. 1108. The enlisted men of two regiments of Infantry shall be colored men.

The repeal of these two sections would leave the question of the enlistment of negroes in the hands of the War Department, which is not at all likely to take any action that would make the Army distasteful to white men. The compulsory enlistment of negroes, and their segregation from the rest of the Army in special regiments, has been in the past, as it must continue to be in the future, the source of endless difficulty. The same objection could be urged to the enlistment of regiments of Germans, Irish or others of foreign descent, as we did during the Civil War. The only requirement of birth in the case of enlistment now, outside of the four colored regiments, is that a man should be an American citizen or in process of becoming one. If the two sections of the revised statutes referred to were repealed and it was thought best, in deference to public opinion or otherwise, to enlist colored men, what is to prevent their being gathered together in one or more companies? Enlistment does not involve assignment to a particular regiment or company except at present in the case of the negroes. There is no law preventing the enlistment of negroes in the Marine Corps, yet we have never heard of such an enlistment. For some reason there is no prejudice against negro sailors and some of them have held the rank of petty officers aboard ship. In one case we have in mind such an appointment was made by Capt. A. T. Mahan when he commanded the Chicago, of the European Squadron in 1893. The most notable sailor aboard that ship at that time was a coal-black negro of magnificent physique, who attracted the attention of everyone who went aboard the vessel, from King Edward down. Some of the best gun captains of the Navy have been colored men. On board ship whites and blacks mess together and bunk together without prejudice or friction. It is different in the Army, but the plan we propose would make it possible to keep negroes and whites apart, and it is much less objectionable than the present system of enlistment of four regiments of negroes.

Considering the extremely low cost of living in Japan, as compared with the United States, the pay of Japanese army and navy officers seems fairly liberal. The pay of Japanese officers, according to a translation from the Japanese Year Book published in the Boston Transcript, is as follows: The commanding general of army, when serving with the colors, is given a salary of \$1,500 and a commission for extraordinary expenses of an equal amount. This brings his pay up to \$3,000 a year. In the same way a lieutenant general receives \$2,000, a major general \$1,575, a colonel \$1,176, a major \$612 and a captain \$420. The salary given to officers in the navy corresponds closely to that paid to those serving in the army; Admiral Togo's salary is \$3,000 a year; vice admirals are paid \$2,000, rear admirals \$1,650 and captains \$1,248. The pay of the junior lieutenants is \$300 and that of the midshipmen \$222. "These figures," says our Boston contemporary, "go not a little way in explaining how it has been possible for a relatively poor country to maintain so large an army and navy and so extensive a civil establishment. It costs the Japanese government for battleships, guns, rifles, ammunition and food supplies quite as much as the governments of the Western nations, except that the Japanese soldiers and sailors are accustomed to far simpler and less expensive rations than those given to the soldiers and sailors of the Western nations."

There is a profound belief in England that Great Britain's imperial forces are being made the sport of politicians and demagogues, and this belief is causing anger and alarm in high military circles. So distinguished an officer as Field Marshal Lord Wolseley shares this growing apprehension, and in a letter to Lord Wemyrs, which has just been published, he uses some exceedingly plain language. "England," he says, "can never have an efficient army during peace, and she must therefore accept

the rebuffs and calamities which are always in store for the nation that is content to follow the breed of cowards who usually direct her great affairs. The day will come when she will violently and suddenly lose her former fighting renown to such an unmistakable extent that the plucky fishwives will march upon Downing street, and, if they can catch its usual inmates, will rend them. One party is as bad as the other, and I hope and pray that when the national misfortune of a great defeat at sea overtakes us, followed by the invasion of England or Ireland—very possibly the latter—John Bull will turn and rend the jawers and talkers who prevent us from being prepared to meet invasion." Those who now rule England are taught by their leaders to regard men like you and me, who would warn them of their danger, as male Cassandras; at any rate, they won't believe us. The people prefer those who assure them of peace, perfect peace. The invasion of England has been at all times a favorite military problem with me. I have studied it in all its phases since the day when, as a boy, I cut from the newspapers the warning contained in the Duke of Wellington's letter to Sir John Burgoyne on this serious subject. As a military student, I prefer humbly to err with such very great soldiers as Napoleon and Wellington upon such a question than to agree with the politicians in office upon a matter that might be at no very distant date one of life and death to us as a nation."

The following deserved tribute to an accomplished officer of the U.S. Navy is from our esteemed English contemporary, the Hampshire Telegraph: "We owe something to the American Navy for the wonderful progress in straight shooting, and Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Sims, a famous gunnery expert, is now a welcome visitor to this country. We are reminded by the Globe that this officer is an old friend of Sir Percy Scott, our present Inspector of Target Practice, and was serving on the China Station when Captain Scott commanded the Terrible in those waters. Both men were impregnated with gunnery enthusiasm. Lieutenant Commander Sims became Director of Target Practice in the American Navy, and the Terrible's score was presently equalled and then surpassed by American ships. It was only after Captain Scott had served a term at the Portsmouth Gunnery School that he was appointed Inspector of Target Practice in the British Navy; and since that day straight shooting has gone ahead by leaps and bounds, until even the Americans are being left behind, in spite of their splendid start." In reciprocation of this graceful compliment to Commander Sims, in his paper on one-caliber battleships, from which we quote at length elsewhere, he says: "Incidentally, it should never be forgotten that the credit for the inception of the epoch-making principles of the new methods of training belongs exclusively to Capt. (now Rear Admiral) Percy Scott, Director of Target Practice of the British Navy, who has, I believe, done more in this respect to improve naval marksmanship than all of the naval officers who have given their attention to this matter since the first introduction of rifled cannon on men-of-war—not should we forget that this degree of improvement was rendered possible by the introduction of telescope sights, the successful application of which to naval guns was made by Comdr. B. A. Fiske, U.S. Navy, as early as 1892."

Col. William S. Scott, U.S.A., Assistant Director of Philippine Constabulary, commanding the Fifth Constabulary District, which includes the Moro Province, has made a report on conditions in that province which is of special interest as denoting the increasing efficiency of the constabulary organization. Colonel Scott says in part: "The Constabulary of this district is by the organic act of the Moro Province placed under the command of the governor of the province. It was the policy of my predecessor, and I am making it my own, to encourage the use of the Constabulary by the district governors to assist them in the civic administration of their districts. In various instances it is being done, to the credit and experience of Constabulary officers. While a strict construction of the law would perhaps not authorize this, common sense and policy demand it. The duties of officers are too numerous to make mention of all, but the following are some of the principal ones: District governors, deputy governors, judges of tribal ward courts, justices of the peace, deputy sheriffs, supervisors of Moro exchanges, etc. The conditions vary so much in different districts that no general rule of conduct is laid down, but such instructions are given each individual officer, with the approval of the provincial governor, as enable him to utilize them as a general guide for his actions. Due to this system, the field of usefulness of the Constabulary is largely increased, and the Moro Province secures, without extra expense, the services of experienced officers."

That the sale of beer to soldiers is dealt with more liberally in England than in the United States is again shown in a provision recently made by the British Army Council. In barracks in England there are coffee bars where soldiers may take their suppers, but no beer is sold there, a regular canteen being established elsewhere on the premises. For years soldiers have complained that they should be permitted to purchase beer as well as coffee at bars, and now this has been agreed to, the Army Council having decided that beer in limited quantities shall be allowed to be sold in the regimental coffee bar for consumption with food in the coffee room

in the evening. This will enable men to have their suppers without having to go to the canteen for beer if they want it. "This concession," says the Army and Navy Gazette, "is a most thoughtful, sound and commendable one, and it is satisfactory to know that commanding officers whose views we have sought express the opinion that the decision of the Army Council will go a long way to help the temperance cause and keep the men 'at home,' when in other circumstances they might ramble to the beer houses of the town in the neighborhood of their barracks. It is desirable to legislate in matters of this kind for human nature, and military human nature is easily led in the right groove, if those in authority exercise a reasonable amount of discretion. In this instance common-sense has prevailed."

Evidently the recent visit of the battleship Louisiana to New Orleans, whither she went to receive a silver service from the people of her sponsor State, will have the effect of still further stimulating Southern sentiment in support of continued naval expansion. The successful passage of the Louisiana through the jetties and the South Pass leading to New Orleans is also calculated to emphasize the growing importance of that city as a commercial port, which, upon the completion of improvements now under way, will have a wide, free channel to the sea, with a minimum depth of thirty-five feet. The impression made upon the New Orleans public by the Louisiana and her officers and men is reflected in the following editorial utterance of the New Orleans Picayune: "One of the noticeable features of the visit of the Louisiana was the fine impression made on our people by the personnel of officers and crew. Not only were the officers popular with everybody who came in contact with them, but the enlisted men, by their fine appearance and splendid conduct, both on the ship and ashore, excited the most favorable comment. The State of Louisiana has every reason to feel proud both of the ship and her splendid crew."

Col. Philip Reade, 23d U.S. Inf., announces, under date of Jan. 1, that on and after Jan. 2, 1907, all company commanders will give instruction in their respective companies in signaling. For this purpose there will be organized in each company a class consisting of one officer and six enlisted men, and instruction will be continued until proficiency is attained in transmitting and receiving messages visually. The number of drills per week is not limited, except that they must not be less than one per week; each drill to be not less than forty-five minutes in length. During the month of January, 1907, all non-commissioned officers not prevented by other duty will assemble at Dodge Hall on Monday of each week, at 1:25 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving instruction in the history of the 23d Infantry. Such instruction will be given by Capt. G. S. Goodale, adjutant, 23d Inf.

The cost of the chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion on Governors Island, N.Y.H., has been given as \$50,000. We understand that while this was the original estimate for the chapel, the cost has actually been \$80,000, and that this sum does not include the memorial windows, which have been contributed by different Army families. These windows include thus far memorials of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock and Mrs. Hancock and Gen. Daniel Butterfield. Contributions for other windows are promised. The windows are from the celebrated manufactory of John Hardman of London, and are among the finest specimens of their class to be found in this country.

Out of fifty applicants who took the examination for appointment as warrant machinist in the Navy only fourteen successfully passed and have been warranted. Their warrants date from Dec. 27, 1906. As announced by the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department the successful candidates are War. Machs. A. Peterson, L. M. Woodward, P. Burke, S. S. Neely, A. S. Merkt, C. Allen, A. B. Reinhardt, C. G. Wheeler, W. A. Morgan, A. A. Hooper, A. W. Bird, W. Dixson, W. B. Cothran and A. Schulze. No announcement has been made yet of the names of the successful candidates for appointment as boatswain and carpenter.

The wrecking of San Francisco has seriously lessened the desirability of Mare Island as a station for officers, at least for the time being. The little navy yard community is a very pleasant one, but they are more or less exiles, depending upon each other instead of enjoying the wider scope for social enjoyment which San Francisco formerly afforded them. When a visit is made to San Francisco five hours is consumed in going down the bay and returning, so that a visit of even a few hours to the city consumes the whole day.

Dec. 30, the tenth anniversary of the execution of Rizal, the Filipino patriot and poet, by the Spanish, who accused him of fomenting a rebellion, was celebrated in Manila with imposing ceremonies. There was a parade and addresses were delivered on the Luneta at the spot where Rizal was executed. The native speakers expressed confidence in the future importance of the Filipinos, who were urged to prepare themselves for the full benefits of self-government. Governor General Smith in an address eulogized Rizal.

REGIMENTS FOR PHILIPPINE SERVICE.

War Department General Order No. 207, dated Dec. 31, 1906, promulgated on Jan. 4, 1907, designates the following Cavalry regiments for service in the Philippine Islands: The 10th Cavalry to relieve the 8th Cavalry; the 9th Cavalry to relieve the 7th Cavalry; the 6th Cavalry to relieve the 4th Cavalry. The headquarters, band and the six troops of the 10th Cavalry, at Fort Robinson; Troops E and F, 7th Cavalry, at Fort Washakie, and Troops G and H, 10th Cavalry, at Fort D. A. Russell, will proceed to San Francisco in time to sail for Manila on March 5. Two troops of the 10th Cavalry at Fort Robinson, and the 9th and the 6th Cavalry will proceed to San Francisco in time to sail for Manila as follows: Two troops, 10th Cavalry, at Fort Robinson, June 5. Headquarters, band and 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, at Fort Riley; three troops, 9th Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, and three troops, 5th Cavalry, at Fort Sheridan, on May 5. One troop, 9th Cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth, and one troop, 9th Cavalry, at Fort Sheridan, on Aug. 5. The headquarters, band and six troops, 6th Cavalry, at Fort Meade; troops I and K, 6th Cavalry, at Fort Yellowstone, and one troop, 6th Cavalry, at Fort Keogh, on Sept. 5. Two troops, 6th Cavalry, at Fort Meade, and one troop, 6th Cavalry, at Fort Keogh, on Jan. 5, 1908.

The Cavalry regiments that will return to the United States from the Philippine Islands will return dismounted. The horses left by the 10th Cavalry at Fort Robinson will be cared for by the two troops of that regiment remaining at the post until relieved by the 8th Cavalry. The horses left by the 9th Cavalry at Fort Riley will be cared for by one squadron of the 2d Cavalry and one squadron of the 13th Cavalry stationed at the post. The horses left by the three troops of the 9th Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth will be cared for by one troop of that regiment until relieved by the 7th Cavalry. The horses left by the three troops of the 9th Cavalry at Fort Sheridan will be cared for by one troop of that regiment until relieved by the 7th Cavalry. The horses left by the six troops of the 6th Cavalry at Fort Meade will be cared for by the two troops of that regiment until relieved by the 4th Cavalry. The horses left by the 6th Cavalry at Fort Keogh will be cared for by one troop of that regiment until relieved by the 4th Cavalry.

The Cavalry regiments ordered relieved from duty in the Philippines will sail from Manila on dates indicated and proceed to stations as follows: The 8th Cavalry on April 15, 1907; headquarters, band and two squadrons to Fort Robinson, Neb., and one squadron to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The 7th Cavalry on June 15, 1907; headquarters, band and one squadron to Fort Riley, Kans.; one squadron to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and one squadron to Fort Sheridan, Ill. The 4th Cavalry, troops, on July 15, 1907, to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; headquarters, band and ten troops on Oct. 15, 1907; headquarters, band and two squadrons to Fort Meade, S.D., and the remaining two troops to Fort Keogh, Mont.

The following Infantry regiments are designated for service in the Philippine Islands: The 25th to relieve the 19th, the 26th to relieve the 9th, the 30th to relieve the 16th, the 29th to relieve the 13th, and the 18th to relieve the 15th. The organizations will sail for Manila as follows: The 25th Infantry on April 5; 26th, June 5; 30th, July 5; 29th, Aug. 5; 18th, Oct. 5. The Infantry regiments relieved from duty in the Philippines will sail from Manila on the dates indicated below, and to stations as follows: The 19th Infantry on May 15; headquarters, band and one battalion to Fort Bliss; one battalion to Fort Reno; one battalion to Fort McIntosh; the 9th Infantry on July 15 to Fort Sam Houston; the 16th Infantry on Aug. 15; headquarters, band and two battalions to Fort Crook; two companies to Fort Logan H. Roots; two companies to Fort Reno, Okla.; the 13th Infantry on Sept. 15, 1907, to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; the 15th on Nov. 15, 1907, to Fort Douglas, Utah.

The next National Rifle Match will be shot with the new Springfield magazine rifle, model of 1903. The War Department has determined that the match will be shot with that arm and Governors of States are being written to requesting that they purchase for the use of their militia about fifty of the new rifles in order that the marksmen of the organized militia may have ample opportunity to get used to the new weapon before the match is held. It is definitely understood that when this question is presented to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice at the annual meeting which will take place in Washington Jan. 25 and 26, the use of the new Springfield rifle will be agreed to by an assured majority of the board. The meeting of the board which will begin Jan. 25 promises to be an interesting one. Besides the matter of the type of rifle to be used at the next match, the board will discuss a time and place for the match. It is hardly believed that this will be settled upon at the meeting, but it is expected that it will be referred to a subcommittee of the board, which will consider the relative merits of Fort Riley, Kans., Sea Girt, N.J., and some place in Ohio. The members of the board are strongly inclined to favor moving the National Match from place to place and it is possible that it will not be held this year at Sea Girt. Another question likely to be considered by the National Board is the advisability of continuing the large money prizes in the National Individual Match. It is hoped that eventually Congress may be persuaded to appropriate a sufficient large sum of money to make these prizes attractive and make it unnecessary for them to be given by private interests throughout the country. A question that has excited some interest is the possibility of a change in the ammunition used in the national matches. Some claim that military ammunition manufactured by private makers is superior to that turned out at Government arsenals. Others maintain that hand-made cartridges are superior to machine-made, whether of Government or private manufacture. It certainly would be an interesting, if not a conclusive test, of the merits of these claims, if the various kinds could be used in the national matches, but as care is taken that conditions shall be equal, there seems to be no chance that anything but Government ammunition will be used.

Referring to the bill to give retired enlisted men \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, etc., and Senator Dick's bill, to increase the pay of officers and men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, the Louisville Times says: "We have a way of saying, which is gratifying to our national pride and, in a manner, flattering to the object of our remarks, that the American Army, for its size, is the best disciplined, best led and best manned fighting machine in the world. Having said that, we settle down to let its officers struggle along, as best they can, on pay which

amounts to one-third or one-half what their abilities would command in some other field of work, and the men to grow old and worn out in a service ranging from Cuba to Alaska, Alaska to the Philippines and the Philippines to China on a beggarly forty-three cents a day, a pitance no able-bodied negro could be got to work for even when times are hard. Should the enlisted man survive hardship, exposure and the actual danger of battle he is compelled to undergo in thirty years of constant service a grateful and generous Government permits him to retire, if still a private, on the princely income of \$26.75 a month. Should his merit and conduct be such that he has risen in that time to the grade of first sergeant of his company he is permitted to draw \$35.75; if a sergeant major, \$42.50. The average age of the American recruit does not top twenty by more than a year or two. His retirement, if he serve his full time, finds him still a young man in years, but too old and too lacking in practical business methods to start out with good prospect of success to make a living for himself. And these are the men the country looks to as its first and strongest line of defense when the occasion arises where the call is for men who have been trained to do nothing else but fight. It's about time to quit saying so many good things and to substitute for verbal approbation substantial evidence of the fact that the American soldier, who does his duty in peace or war, is worth a man's pay. The Times hopes that the present session will not be so brief as to prevent the passage of both bills. If they err in any respect, it is in their moderation."

In his hearing before the House Military Committee General Murray, Chief of Artillery, showed the committee how to save some of the Government's hard-earned dollars by concentrating the artillerymen in barracks and quarters at one or two main posts at each fortified harbor and at the others merely placing detachments of Artillery, caring for them as sub-posts. The administration of a one-company post costs \$26,000; that of a two-company post, \$39,300; three, \$43,000; five, \$60,500; six, \$65,500; seven, \$70,000, or a saving in the last instance of \$112,000 (\$26,000 \times 7 = \$182,000 - \$70,000 = \$112,000). General Murray said: "We now have but 38 per cent. of one manning detail on the guns mounted in the United States. Under the concentration scheme we would have from 55 per cent. to 70 per cent. at the main posts and small detachments only at sub-posts. Our field officers will have suitable commands at the main posts, and can exercise their commands as in action. This means an increase in efficiency as well as in economy." The cost of the new construction required is \$600,000 for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and \$700,000 for the Pacific coast, not including Galveston and San Francisco. The work at these places will involve the building of a four-company post at Fort San Jacinto and a twelve-company post at Fort Winfield Scott. In the concentration scheme there will be but thirty posts.

The question of adopting the resolution of Mr. Foraker, ordering an inquiry into the Brownsville affair, came up in the Senate on Thursday. Mr. Lodge offered an amendment to the resolution by the insertion in it of the words which follow in italics: "Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and hereby is authorized to take such further testimony as may be necessary to establish the facts connected with the discharge by the President of the United States, in the exercise of his constitutional and legal authority as Commander-in-Chief, of members of Companies B, C and D, 25th U.S. Infantry, and that it be and hereby is authorized to send for persons and papers and administer oaths and report thereon by bill or otherwise." A somewhat acrimonious debate between Senator Culberson and Senator Foraker followed. Representative Garner (Dem., Tex.) introduced a bill in the House directing the payment of \$25,000 to M. N. Dominguez, chief of police at Brownsville, who on the night of Aug. 13 last received a wound which necessitated the amputation of an arm.

Under date of Jan. 1 Brig. Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U.S.A., secretary, has issued a notice that a stated general meeting of the Military Service Institution of the United States will be held at Governors Island, N.Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1907, at 2 p.m., for the election of a president and six members of the executive council. After the business meeting (at 3 p.m.), Col. H. O. S. Heistand, military secretary, will read a paper entitled "Rambles Recollections of China." A full attendance of the membership is requested. The General Hancock will leave Barge Office, New York city, at 1:45, 2:15 and 2:45 p.m. By arrangement with the Quartermaster's Department, boats will make special trips to and from Governor's Island for the convenience of officers stationed elsewhere in the harbor. The museum will be open to visitors until 5 p.m. Tea will be served at 4 p.m.

There were two resignations of naval officers this week, both of which have been accepted with regret. Lieut. John F. Marshall's resignation has been accepted to take effect Jan. 8. He was in command of the torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones and is to be succeeded in that duty by Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. The resignation of Asst. Surg. Edward R. Marshall has been accepted to take effect Jan. 11. He was on duty at Guantanamo, Cuba. Lieutenant Marshall is a native of North Carolina, and entered the Service Sept. 10, 1891, and he received his commission as lieutenant Jan. 4, 1903. Assistant Surgeon Marshall is a native of Tennessee and he entered the Service July 7, 1905.

Berlin despatches of Jan. 4 to the London Daily Mail state that after the forthcoming parliamentary elections in Germany the Kaiser will ask the Reichstag to authorize the construction of the largest armored cruiser in the world—a vessel with a displacement of 20,000 tons. This ship, it is added, will be equipped with turbine engines, designed to give her a greater speed than that of any cruiser yet designed. She will be not only larger and more powerful than any other cruiser afloat, but will be larger and more powerful than any existing battleship, including the Dreadnought and Satsuma.

It is announced in press reports from Washington that the native guard, consisting of Aleutians, on St. Paul Island, Bering Sea, will be increased and better equipped and organized to protect the seal rookery on that island from illegal raiding. The President, in his annual message, intimated that this would be done, and that a

better revenue cutter patrol service would be established to protect the seal herds. The nearest point to St. Paul is Unalaska, a large Aleutian settlement founded by the first Russian explorers, two hundred miles away. Nome is distant six hundred miles. Japanese schooners are not infrequently seen, Japan being 1,500 miles away in an air line. The native guard, who repelled the Japanese seal poachers last year, are poorly armed, only five having rifles, the others having only clubs and knives. It is said that they will be supplied with Krags and plenty of ammunition.

James M. Pyne, who appealed Nov. 9, 1906, from a stoppage against his pay, was a captain of Volunteers from April 26, 1898, to Feb. 4, 1899. The Comptroller decides that Pyne was not entitled to have the time he served as a commissioned officer of Volunteers counted in the computation of his continuous service or re-enlistment pay, and as the Military Secretary reports that there is no record of his having served as an enlisted man in the Regular Army during the five years preceding the date of his commission in the 1st West Virginia Volunteers he was not entitled to be credited with any continuous service on the date of his enlistment, March 14, 1899. The stoppage by the Auditor of continuous service pay overpaid is correct and is affirmed.

The New York Sun of January 3 publishes the following, dated Zamboanga, P.I., Nov. 20, concerning the case of Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th U.S. Cav., mention of which was made in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 22: "It can be stated on authority that the general court-martial of Capt. L. M. Koehler, 4th Cav., for criticism of General Wood has resulted unfavorably for the captain. The sentence cannot be made public until it has been reviewed by the War Department, but the court found Captain Koehler guilty of the charges and specifications with certain exceptions and substitutions, and it is generally believed that the sentence will be a reduction in files, although this is not authentic."

The trial by court-martial of Major C. W. Penrose and Capt. E. A. Macklin, 25th U.S. Inf., in connection with the Brownsville affair, which was to have been begun at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 4, has been postponed until Feb. 4 on account of the disability of Captain Macklin, who was shot recently by a supposed robber at Fort Reno, Okla. The date of the trial will be further postponed should the condition of Captain Macklin warrant it.

While seventeen prisoners were being taken from the guardhouse to the mess hall at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Jan. 3, under a guard of eight soldiers, Charles E. Johnson and Thomas E. Francis, military prisoners, made a dash for liberty. Francis was captured, following a chase of twenty-five blocks, after he had received a slight flesh wound from one of the dozen shots fired at him, but Johnson escaped in the Dyker Heights meadows. Col. George Grimes, commandant of the post, offered \$50 reward for his capture.

A "protest against the diversion of the Jamestown Exposition to the service of militarism" has been issued by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Edwin D. Mead, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Cardinal Gibbons, John Mitchell, Miss Jane Addams, Miss M. Carey Thomas, William Cowper, Prof. James H. Dillard, Joseph Lee, J. Howard McFarland, Frederick Allen Whiting, Prof. C. M. Woodward, Prof. Charles Zueblin, and other members of the Exposition Advisory Board.

Through some inadvertence the name of General Miles appears among those mentioned as on the field at El Caney, July 1, 1898. General Miles did not arrive until later, but when he did appear the presence of the Commanding General of our Army produced a great moral effect and undoubtedly had its influence in securing the surrender of the Spaniards, especially as he took General Torrel out and showed him the transports.

The enlisted men of the 3d Battalion, 7th Infantry, at Fort Brady, Mich., saved the town of Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., from destruction by fire the day before Christmas. An appeal for aid was made by city authorities and the battalion commander sent all the officers and men with the apparatus, including steam fire engine. The city has no engine. The men ran over the local fire department and extinguished the fire, which would have destroyed the business portion of the city.

Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th Inf., has made a full explanation to the War Department regarding the recently published letter, in which he alleged that he had not been selected for the General Staff because of his German birth. Captain Reichmann states that his letter was of a strictly private character and was never intended for publication. It is believed that this explanation will be accepted and the matter will be dropped.

No date has yet been set in February for the graduation of the next contingent of the First Class at the Naval Academy. There are 124 members left in that class and it is expected that about thirty-five or forty will be graduated next month, and the remainder who qualify next June. Eighty of the members of the class, as will be remembered, were graduated last September.

It is reported that the River and Harbor Bill, to be presented in the House Jan. 14, will be the largest bill for such purposes ever reported to Congress, the proposed appropriations approximating some \$75,000,000 or \$80,000,000; five-eighths of this for projects extending over a number of years, some of which are now under way.

The New York Evening Post says: "Scholarship is playing the dicens with sport at the Naval Academy. Seven members of last season's baseball nine have so forgotten themselves as to qualify for early graduation. Thus their excellence as students will deprive Annapolis of their services on the diamond next spring. Is college spirit dying out altogether?"

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., who was placed on the retired list on Jan. 2 of this year on account of the age limit, was born in Indiana Jan. 2, 1843. He is as popular as he is efficient, and he retires after a long and active career, during which it cannot be said that he ever evoked the aid of politicians to gain advancement.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the 59th Indiana Volunteers, and was promoted therein to the grade of second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, and was honorably mustered out July 17, 1865. During his Civil War service he participated in the capture of New Madrid, the siege and battle of Corinth, the campaign through Mississippi, the Vicksburg campaign, and during the latter took part in the battles of Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill and the assault on Vicksburg. He also took part in the campaign from Atlanta to Savannah and through the Carolinas. He served as inspector of the 1st Brigade of the 3d Division and of the 2d Brigade of the 4th Division, and 15th Corps, from April to July, 1865, and from August, 1865, to December, 1866, he served as inspector of the 3d Division of the 25th Corps, and of the District of the Rio Grande. He was appointed a captain in the 38th U.S. Volunteer Colored Infantry in August, 1865, serving therein until mustered out in January, 1867.

He was appointed to the Army as a second lieutenant in the 39th Infantry in July, 1866. In April, 1869, he was transferred to the 25th Infantry, and his next regiment was the 9th Infantry, in which he received his promotion of captain and major, and was transferred to the 15th Infantry in August, 1900. During his service in the West he took part in several expeditions against the Indians. Early in 1898 he was appointed major and inspector general of Volunteers, but declined the place; colonel of the 10th Regiment of Immunes, but shortly after he resigned that command in order to perform service with his own regiment in Cuba. General Lee saw extensive service in the Philippines and during the Boxer rebellion in China he accompanied his regiment there and served through the campaign. After Colonel Liscum was killed in the battle of Tien-Tsin he assumed command of the 9th Infantry. He was later appointed inspector general on the staff of Major General Chaffee, commanding the China Relief Expedition. For his gallant and efficient service in China he was recommended for the brevets of lieutenant colonel and colonel. He was promoted lieutenant colonel of the 6th Infantry in October, 1900; colonel of the 13th Infantry, Nov. 8, 1901; was appointed brigadier general, June 17, 1902, and major general, Sept. 18, 1906. At that time Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell generously stood aside in order that General Lee could be advanced. General Bell now succeeds to the vacancy caused by the retirement of General Lee.

By the voluntary retirement of Rear Admiral F. J. Drake, U.S.N., the active list of the Navy loses one of its most accomplished officers. He was relieved of the command of the battleship Wisconsin a few weeks ago—the ship which, under his command, won the much-coveted trophy for great gun target practice of 1906. His great success as an organizer and his capacity to handle men and get the best results from them are well known throughout the Service. The Wisconsin had been over five years in commission and had had no extensive repairs, except those inaugurated by Captain Drake on her engines and boilers; the work in question was accomplished in 105 days, while cruising in squadron and performing all tactical maneuvers. It consisted in thoroughly overhauling the boilers, restaying, retubing and repairing auxiliary engines connected with the fire and engine-rooms—a feat which, it is claimed, stands as a record, under similar conditions, and for which performance the Navy Department highly commended Captain Drake in a special letter. He was sent by the Secretary of the Navy to take charge after the fatal Bennington disaster at San Diego in 1905. Captain Drake was attached to the original Advisory Board for the construction of the ships of the new Navy, and was one of the first steel inspectors appointed by the Department for that duty. He was born at Yates Center, N.Y., March 4, 1846, he entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman in February, 1863, and was graduated in 1868. His first sea service was on the Marion of the North Atlantic Squadron, in search of Confederate privateers during the summer of 1863. He was on the Iteania of the Asiatic Squadron in 1875, taking part in the assault by land forces made on the Corean forts at Seul. The late Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly, who commanded the land forces in that assault, commended Master Drake for conspicuous conduct in battle. Among other services he was on the Ticonderoga in 1878, which was sent on a special three years' cruise around the world. He commanded a surveying expedition into the interior of Africa, Liberia, west coast, mapping out the headwaters of the St. John River in the fall of 1879. He also made treaties with the native chiefs on the south shore of the Congo River in the spring of 1880. While in command of the Fish Commission steamer Albatross from 1894 until 1896, he completed the explorations of the bed of Bering Sea and made a special survey of the Pribiloff Islands. He was executive officer of the battleship Oregon from June, 1896, until September, 1897, during which time he commissioned and organized the crew of that vessel and developed the fighting efficiency which resulted in making that battleship famous in her record-breaking trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic. He was on duty as inspector of ordnance at the Mare Island yard and was also inspector of the manufacture of powder. Captain Drake received a letter from Commodore Dewey in 1898 commending him for the quality of the ammunition which he sent to the commodore's fleet. He is a descendant of Sir Barnard Drake, who was admiral of the English navy in 1585. Captain Drake would not have retired for age until March 4, 1908.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Clara McCormick, daughter of Rear Admiral Alexander H. McCormick, U.S.N., retired, was quietly married Dec. 26, 1906, to Asst. Naval Constr. George Stanley Radford, U.S.N., at the home of the bride's father on College avenue, Annapolis, Md. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Henry H. Clark, of the Naval Academy. Only members of the immediate families and intimate friends of the young couple were present. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Eliza McCormick. The groom's best man was Mr. Howard McCormick, of Baltimore, brother of the bride. The groom was graduated from the Naval Academy with the class of 1903. He was appointed from Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Peter, of 1313 Riggs street, N.W., Washington, D.C., announce the engagement of their

daughter, Jessie May, to Asst. Paymr. Raymond B. Westlake, U.S.N.

The wedding of Vtn. Charles H. Jewell, Art. Corps, and Miss Anna Oesterhaus, is noted in our Fort Riley correspondence.

In our Fort Riley letter appear the announcements of the engagement of Miss Louise Adams, daughter of Major Granger Adams, Art. Corps, to Lieut. Beverly F. Browne, Art. Corps; and of Miss Marguerite Morgan, daughter of Major Morgan, to Lieut. Ralph Talbot, 12th Cav.

Miss Lucie London, daughter of Mrs. Robert London, wife of the late Captain London, U.S.A., was married Jan. 2 to Mr. Hansen Moore, of Los Angeles, Cal., in the quarters of the bride's uncle, Capt. Clarke S. Smith, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Washington Barracks, D.C. The Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Pitcher have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Georgiana Kingsbury Pitcher, to Capt. Laurance Angel, Porto Rico Regt., U.S.A. Miss Pitcher is passing the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Regis Post in Puerto Rico.

Miss Frances Virginia Masi and Dental Surg. Franklin F. Wing, U.S.A., were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Masi, in Washington, D.C., Dec. 31. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frank Bristol, of the Metropolitan Methodist Church. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Marjorie Masi, and Dr. Wing had as his best man Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st U.S. Cav. Dr. Wing and his bride left for Fort Russell, Wyo., where he is stationed.

Col. George Bliss Sanford, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Sanford have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Minturn Sanford, to Mr. William Knickerbocker Wallbridge, son of Mr. William G. Wallbridge, of New York city. Miss Sanford is in New York for the winter with her parents, who have a country place in Litchfield, Conn. No date has been set for the marriage.

Mrs. William Moffatt, of Walla Walla, Wash., on Dec. 2, announced the engagement of her daughter, Edith, to Lieut. Paul Hugo Weyrauch, 14th U.S. Cav. The wedding will take place in February. Miss Moffatt comes from New England stock, one of her ancestors being James Perley Putnam, a brother of Gen. Israel Putnam. Miss Moffatt's father was Lieut. William Moffatt, of the 2d Infantry. He died in 1890.

The engagement of Capt. George H. Shields, 3d Inf., and Miss Florence Street Weisinger, of St. Louis, Mo., is announced in our Jefferson Barracks correspondence.

Mrs. Joseph T. Patton announces the engagement of her daughter, Mae, to Lieut. Benjamin F. Kistine, 21st U.S. Inf. Her father, the late Captain Patton, was a veteran of the Civil War, a soldier with a fine record, and prominent member of the Michigan Commandery of the Military Order, Loyal Legion of the United States. The wedding will take place in the early spring.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, U.S.A., retired, died at Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, at the home of his son, Capt. Lawrence S. Miller, Saturday evening, Dec. 29, 1906, of heart disease. His age was seventy-one years. He leaves, besides his widow, his sons, Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller, U.S.N., and Capt. Lawrence S. Miller, U.S. Art. Corps, U.S.A.; and three daughters—the wife of Major Colden L. H. Ruggles, Ord. Corps, U.S.A.; the wife of Capt. Morris K. Barroll, U.S. Art., and Rebecca E. Miller. General Miller was born in Stockbridge, Mass., March 27, 1835. He was a lineal descendant of Asa Miller, who served as first lieutenant in a regiment of Continental militia, commanded by Levy Ely, in the Revolutionary War. He was appointed to West Point in 1854, and upon graduation was assigned to the 4th Artillery, and saw first service in Utah, when the Mormon settlement there was compelled to affirm its allegiance to the U.S. Government. Here he was appointed by his colonel regimental quartermaster and later adjutant, until 1864. He served in the Peninsular campaign and was breveted captain July 1, 1862, for gallantry in battle of Malvern Hill. He commanded light batteries in the Maryland and Rappahannock campaign, and fought at Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Fredericksburg. He was on various duties in Maryland and Washington City, 1863-64, and commanded a battery at Kernstown, 1864. He took part in the battles of Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, Scotts Corner and Sailor's Creek, and was present at the surrender of General Lee. For gallantry in action he was breveted major and lieutenant colonel. He served in Washington and Baltimore from 1865 to 1872 and then was transferred to frontier duty, in command at Fort Stevens, Oregon. He served in the Nez Percé, Modoc and Bannock Indian campaigns, and at a post in California from 1872 to 1879. He was stationed at the military school at Fort Monroe, Va., and at West Point from 1881 to 1884, and was promoted major and transferred to the 5th Artillery Sept. 14, 1883. He was well known as an Indian fighter by the citizens of California, Oregon and Nevada, and upon his return from the Nez Percé campaign was given a public reception by the citizens of Astoria, Oregon. Later, Feb. 27, 1890, in recognition of his Indian services, he was breveted colonel for gallant services in action against Indians in the Lava Beds, California, 1873, and special gallantry and military ability in action against Indians at the Clearwater, Idaho, 1877. He commanded at Fort Columbus, Governors Island, and the rifle camp, at Fisher's Island, New York. Promoted lieutenant colonel in command of the 1st Artillery Regiment, Oct. 1, 1894, and colonel, 3d Artillery, April 30, 1897. At the outbreak of the Spanish War, Colonel Miller was assigned command of the Artillery defenses of San Francisco, until when appointed brigadier general of Volunteers, May 27, 1898, he was assigned to the command of a brigade at Camp Merritt, the great military rendezvous, at the Presidio of San Francisco. Later he succeeded to the command of Camp Merritt and temporarily of the Department of the Pacific. During the Philippine Insurrection General Miller was sent to Manila and upon his arrival was appointed by General Otis to command the Army expedition escorted by a naval force, sent to capture Iloilo. There General Miller displayed tact and judgment of a high order in handling the difficult and complicated situation. After the capture of Iloilo by the Army and Navy forces, General Miller was for this and for his long and distinguished services appointed brigadier general in the Regular Army, and served in the field until his statutory retirement for age, March 27, 1899. Upon returning to the United States General Miller made his home in Washington, D.C., and Stockbridge, Mass. For two months before his death General Miller suffered from heart trouble and was

taken to the mild climate of Florida in the hope of saving his life, but without avail. In 1863 he married Katherine Sprague, the daughter of Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Kaskin, a veteran of the Mexican War, and through his wife was connected with many prominent Army families.

Mr. Park Benjamin, widow of a poet and editor, died in her home in New York city Dec. 30. She was born in Ann street on Jan. 6, 1826. Her maiden name was Mary Brower Western, and she was a daughter of Henry M. Western, a lawyer. Her mother was Hannah Romaine, daughter of Benjamin Romaine, an officer in the Revolution. She was married to Park Benjamin in May, 1848, and seven of their children survive. The funeral was held on Jan. 2 from the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street. Mr. Park Benjamin, jr., a graduate of the U.S.M.A., and who resigned from the Navy as an ensign in 1869, is among her surviving children.

Thomas A. Logan, father of Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan, U.S.N., died at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 29, aged seventy-eight years. For fifty years he practised law, his specialty being circus and theatrical business and cases wherein insanity and mental diseases affected vested rights. Two of his sisters, Olive and Grace Logan, attained fame in literature and on the stage.

"The United States Military Academy detachment of engineers" writes a correspondent, "sustained a severe loss in the death of Sergt. August Lindner, which occurred in the late afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 22, 1906. The cause of his death was heart disease, sudden and distressing to his comrades and friends, and an enduring sorrow to the wife and five children who survive him. For nearly twenty-eight years he had been identified with the engineer branch, and in his long tour of service proved himself a loyal and devoted soldier, a trusted friend and a loving and affectionate husband and father. His death, occurring as it did almost on the eve of honorable retirement, and in the midst of gladsome holiday anticipation, is an event of profound sorrow and regret to all who knew him. He served with honor and credit in Cuba and the Philippines, and at all times had the respect and confidence of his superior officers. The detachment has sustained the loss of no less than five sergeants in the space of three months—three by retirement, one invalided to Fort Bayard, and the death of Sergeant Lindner."

Alexander Johnston Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who died suddenly from heart failure at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 28, was the father of Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, 15th U.S. Cav.

The remains of Comdr. Alfred B. Canaga, U.S.N., who died suddenly from apoplexy at Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, arrived at Washington, D.C., Dec. 27. They were placed on an artillery caisson from Fort Myer and escorted to the Arlington National Cemetery, where the interment was made with the usual military honors. Funeral services had been conducted at Boston, and the religious services at Washington were confined to burial services at the grave, which were conducted by Rev. Ulysses Pierce, pastor of All Souls' church. The escort consisted of a company of bluejackets and marines, headed by the full Marine Band. It was commanded by Comdr. Theodore C. Fenton, U.S.N., retired, with Ensign Semmes Read, U.S.N., as adjutant. The honorary pallbearers were Comdrs. Isaac S. K. Reeves, Wythe M. Parks, Frank H. Eldridge, Robert S. Griffin, Benjamin C. Bryan and Frederick C. Bieg, U.S.N. At Boston the Episcopal service over the remains of Commander Canaga was conducted by Chaplain George L. Bayard, of the receiving Wabash, on Dec. 26. A magnificent floral broken column which stood at the head of the flag-draped casket was the tribute of the workmen of the department, while a mammoth wreath testified to the love of the clerks, master mechanics and foremen. The body was escorted from Commander Canaga's residence in the yard to the armory by the marine guard, eight chief petty officers from the Wabash, who acted as body bearers, and Capt. U. R. Harris, captain of the yard, Capt. W. A. Marshall, U.S.N.; Med. Dir. Ezra Z. Derr, Naval Constr. Eliot Snow, Civil Engr. Fred Thompson and Asst. Engr. Henry E. Rhoades, retired, were the pallbearers. The detail of marines and sailors was commanded by Comdr. John H. Shipley, U.S.N., and was made up of men from the barracks and sailors from the battleships Missouri, Rhode Island, Illinois, New Jersey and Georgia. Assistant Engineer Rhoades accompanied Mrs. Canaga and Miss Dorothy Canaga to Washington.

Mr. Hudson Taylor, who died at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1906, was the father of Mr. Hudson Taylor and of Miss Emily Taylor of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and of the wife of Col. W. S. Patten, Asst. Q.M. Gen., U.S.A., and grandfather of Lieut. W. T. Patten, 13th U.S. Inf., Capt. Hudson T. Patten, U.S. Art. Corps, Miss Christine Patten, Cadet George F. Patten, U.S.M.A., and of Mrs. Eastman, wife of Capt. W. R. Eastman, Asst. Surg. U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. George Bell, U.S.A., retired, who died at his home in Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, was born in Maryland, March 12, 1828, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1853, and commissioned a brevet second lieutenant of Artillery. He was promoted second lieutenant, 1st Artillery, in October of the same year, and his active career included frontier duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and scouting in 1854-56, and he took part in the hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1856, and was also on frontier duty at Fort Clark during 1856-57. During the Civil War he was a bearer of despatches from the General-in-Chief to the C.O. at Indianola, Texas, March 23 to April 23, 1861. He was appointed captain and commissary, Aug. 3, 1861, and among other duties served as assistant in the organization of the Subsistence Department for and serving in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861. He was also in charge of the subsistence depots at Alexandria, Va., and principal assistant commissary to the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia Peninsula campaign. He also had charge of the instruction of volunteer commissioners; served as chief of commissariat of the Department of the Susquehanna, June 15 to Aug. 5, 1863; had charge of the subsistence depot at Washington, D.C., from Nov. 5, 1863, to Oct. 26, 1865, and served as Chief of Commissariat Department of Washington, Oct. 26, 1865, to March 16, 1869, and of the Department of the Potomac, Oct. 22, 1866, to March 11, 1867. He subsequently served as purchasing and depot commissary and chief commissary in various places, and was appointed colonel and assistant commissary general, Oct. 4, 1889. He was retired March 12, 1892, and was advanced to brigadier on the retired list April 23, 1904. He received the brevet of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion, and the brevet of brigadier general, April 9, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion.

William Rosser Cobb, who was found lying dead in the streets of New York on New Year's eve, was a chaplain

in the U.S. Navy from Sept. 27, 1869, until his resignation, June 1, 1873. His last duty was at Mare Island Navy Yard. He was also on duty at Boydton, Va., 1869; on U.S.S. Severn, 1869-71, and the Naval Academy, 1871. He was at one time professor in a Western university and was the author of about forty books and many magazine articles. Professor Cobb was born seventy years ago in Elizabethtown, N.C., and was the last of one of the best known families in that part of the country. It was only a few weeks ago that he received word from his birthplace of the death of his only surviving brother, and the announcement, he told his friends, removed from his life practically all that was left worth living for. The brother was at one time a member of Congress from his native home district.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. Comdr. John F. Hubbard, U.S.N., has joined the battleship Ohio as navigating officer.

Mrs. Charles G. Ayres, wife of Major Ayres, 8th U.S. Inf., and Miss Emily Ayres are at the Hotel Webster No. 40 West Forty-fifth street, New York city.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft had as their guests over New Year's Mrs. Taft's sister, Mrs. Laughlin, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Herron, of Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hamilton have as their guests in Washington, D.C., their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Francis M. Hinkle, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hinkle.

Mrs. W. F. Tucker, wife of Colonel Tucker, U.S.A., and daughter of Mrs. John A. Logan, is entertaining Mrs. A. E. Bradley, wife of Major Bradley, U.S.A., Chief Surgeon at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Ensign F. O. Branch, U.S.N., retired, is residing at 87 Kent street, St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Branch gave birth to a son on Dec. 16, as noted in our last issue, and he has been named Manly Elliott Branch.

At the meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., in St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 8, at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Capt. Henry A. Castle will read a paper entitled "Some of the Army Mule's Esteemed Contemporaries."

Among the guests at the elaborate fancy dress masked ball at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh in Washington, D.C., Dec. 31, were: Capt. J. C. Gilmore, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. H. Poole, U.S.A., and Lieut. E. McCanley, Jr., U.S.N.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles entertained a company at dinner at their home, in N street, Washington, D.C., Dec. 31, complimentary to their house guests, the American Ambassador to Great Britain and Mrs. Whitehead Reid, who were there for the week.

Major Augustus P. Blockson, Inspr. Gen's. Dept., U.S.A., accompanied by Assistant Attorney General W. W. Mercherl, a confidential clerk to Secretary of War Taft, arrived at Brownsville, Texas, Dec. 27, and began an investigation into the rioting of negro soldiers in August last. Four witnesses were examined and one hundred persons have been called to testify in private.

The date decided upon for the unveiling of the McClellan statue in Washington, D.C., is May 15 next. Addresses will be made by President Roosevelt, Gens. D. E. Sickles, O. O. Howard, G. M. Dodge and Horatio C. King. The public exercises of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will be held the same evening, with Martin W. Littleton, of New York, as the orator. The following day the society will have an excursion, followed by a dinner in the evening.

The following were among the guests at Hotel Breslin, New York city, during the past few days: Lieut. M. H. Simons, Asst. Naval Constr. J. L. Ackerson, P.A. Surg. J. T. Kennedy, Lieut. T. R. Kurtz, U.S.N., Surg. J. M. Moore, Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, and Midn. J. T. Cruse, U.S.N., Capt. F. H. Lawton and Mrs. Lawton, U.S.A., Inspr. Percy W. Foote, and Lieut. Arthur G. Kavanagh, U.S.N., Major F. R. Shunk, and Lieut. John C. Henderson, U.S.A., Lieut. R. T. Bulmer, U.S.N., and Lieut. G. T. Emmons, U.S.N.

New Year services at Camp Columbia, Cuba, were held on Sunday, Dec. 30, 1906. Mass was read at nine o'clock a.m. in the pavilion by Chaplain Waring. Union services were held at 9:30 a.m. in the pavilion by Chaplains Pierce and Rice, and Holy Communion was celebrated at ten a.m. by Chaplain Pierce. In the evening there was an illustrated song service in the pavilion, and Ben Hur, illustrated with views, by Chaplain Rice. Coming events are as follows: Jan. 9, band concert; Jan. 23, band concert; Jan. 30, Battle of Bayan, illustrated.

The following is a list of officers on the U.S.S. Baltimore, which has been ordered from Philippine waters to the Atlantic coast: Comdr. James M. Helm, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone, executive officer; Lieut. Louis C. Richardson, Ensigns David Lyons, Allen B. Reed and Clarence E. Wood, Midshipmen Chester W. Wimitz, Francis G. Blasdel and John L. McCain, Surg. George N. Barber, Paymr. George W. Pigman, Jr., Capt. of Marines Mackay Babb, Boatwain Frederick Meyer, Gun. Franklin Heins, Carpenter Walter R. Donaldson, Machs. James W. Murray and Byron C. Howard.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Evans, 11th U.S. Inf., commanding officer at Fort Slocum, N.Y., a few days ago, accompanied by a United States deputy marshal, made a raid on a half-dozen saloons and pawnshops in New Rochelle, where some soldiers from the fort have been making a practice of pawning their uniforms, rubber coats, fur gloves and side arms. Most of the places were searched on warrants sworn out before the local authorities. As the result of the raid, John Reid, who keeps a saloon near the police station, has been held to appear before the United States courts to answer to the charge of receiving Army goods. The military officers found Army goods also in the places of Arthur H. Crossman, No. 157 Drake avenue, and Samuel Masstab, No. 29 Mechanic street, and they will also be put under bonds to appear.

Chief Engr. Edwin C. Fithian, U.S.N., retired, lives at 4 Lake street, Bridgeton, N.J. He entered the Navy in 1848 as third assistant engineer and performed many important duties. He was on the steam frigate Susquehanna attached to the Commodore Perry Expedition for opening the ports of Japan, to commence 1851-5. He was on the same vessel when she was in the European squadron, acting as escort to the U.S. frigate Niagara, during the first attempt to lay the Atlantic cable, 1857-8. At the outbreak of the Civil War he superintended the construction of machinery for warships at New York until 1863, after which he served on the ironclad Roanoke, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, until 1865. He was retired in 1882. He was recently advanced on the retired list from the grade of captain to rear admiral.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., goes on the retired list on account of the age limit on Jan. 16.

Lieut. Frederick C. Miller, 23d Inf., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York city, during Christmas week.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Daniel Edward Shean, 16th U.S. Inf., at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 20.

Major Robert S. Smith, Pay Dept., U.S.A., is undergoing medical treatment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. J. C. Minus, 10th U.S. Inf., is a recent arrival at the General Hospital, Washington, D.C., for medical treatment.

The next retirement for age in the Army will be that of Col. William R. Livermore, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on Jan. 11.

Chaplain O. J. Nave, U.S.A., has been transferred from the Ohio Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., to the California Commandery.

Col. Philip Reade, 23d U.S. Inf., made an address at the installation of officers of Sacket Harbor Chapter, No. 68, R.A.M., on the night of Dec. 28. Chaplain J. H. Sutherland offered prayer.

Mrs. W. S. Barriger, wife of Lieutenant Barriger, 15th U.S. Cav., sailed on the transport Kilpatrick on Jan. 2 from Newport News to join Lieutenant Barriger, who is with his troop at Ranchuelo, Cuba.

Rear Admiral Burwell, commanding the Puget Sound Naval Station, has written a letter to the Navy Department recommending a general increase in the pay of all workmen at that yard on account of the increased cost of living.

Miss Elizabeth Simpson, daughter of Col. William A. Simpson, U.S.A., and sister of Midshipman G. W. Simpson, U.S.N., has been spending the holiday season with Capt. and Mrs. William Baird, at 221 King George street, Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Charles W. Fenton was hostess in Washington on New Year's day at a prettily appointed luncheon. Her guests were: Mrs. Hatfield, Mrs. Mullenberg, Mrs. Goethals, Mrs. Lochridge, Mrs. Horn, Mrs. Kingsbury, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Edie, Mrs. Koester, and Mrs. Pettus.

From Camp Daraga, Albay, P.I., Nov. 20, 1906, a correspondent writes: "A cargo of turkeys the transport Wright brought us for Thanksgiving put a glad smile on every man's face this morning. Cranberry sauce and celery was also unloaded for this command."

Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau, U.S.N., recently appointed Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, was in Bremerton, Wash., Dec. 22 and 23, en route from Mare Island to Washington, and was the guest of Civil Engr. and Mrs. Leverenz. By invitation from Rear Admiral Burwell, Mr. Rousseau visited the navy yard at Bremerton on his way to Washington to enter upon his duties as head of the bureau.

The sick sailors in the Naval Hospital at Boston were made happy on Christmas by the good cheer and kind remembrance of Chaplain G. Livingston Bayard, U.S.N., who presented each man with a book containing twenty-five two-cent stamps and cards. The chaplain also visited the navy yard and the ships with Christmas greetings, and took two large parties of bluejackets over to Boston for Christmas dinner and presents.

The results of the recent examination by the California State Board of Medical Examiners have just been announced. Among those granted a license to practice medicine in California were Capt. W. C. Chidester and Major W. L. Kneedler, both of the Medical Corps of the Army. In a class of fifty-four, Dr. Chidester passed No. 3, with an average of eighty-eight per cent, and Dr. Kneedler, No. 4, with an average of eighty-seven per cent.

"Comdr. R. M. Doyle, U.S.N., received orders, Dec. 21," says the Bremerton News, "detaching him from the U.S.R.S. Philadelphia and ordering him to the U.S.S. Chicago, relieving Commander Badger. Commander Doyle will leave Bremerton, Wash., the first of next week for Santa Barbara, where he will join his ship. Mrs. Doyle will for the present reside in Seattle. All will regret Commander Doyle's transfer and none will regret it more than the News."

Co. G, 14th U.S. Inf., on duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., like many other companies in the Army, made special preparations for a bountiful Christmas day dinner. The card giving the very inviting menu had a likeness of General Washington on its first page, together with flags in colors and gilt, an American eagle, and a small reproduction of the picture entitled "Yankee Doodle." The commissioned officers of the company are: Capt. Woodson Hocker, 1st Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, and 2d Lieut. Calvin P. Titus. The non-coms. include 1st Sergt. Frank A. Hall, Q.M. Sergt. Alfred Parelius, and Sergts. James A. Baird, Charles Van Riper, C. Fisher and J. J. Johnson.

Candidates to come up for election as companions in the California Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., at San Francisco, Cal., on Jan. 9, include 2d Asst. Engr. Hugh L. Pilkington, formerly U.S.N.; John L. Clem, eldest son of Col. John L. Clem, U.S.A., and P.A. Paynter, James F. Kutz, U.S.N. Transfers from this commandery include the following: To the Commandery of District of Columbia, Brig. Gen. Oliver Ellsworth Wood, U.S.A.; to the Commandery of Michigan, Brig. Gen. Charles Austin Coolidge, U.S.A.; to the Commandery of Oregon, Act. Ensign William Henry Roberts, late U.S.N.; to the Commandery of Washington, Major William Logan Geary, U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, 3d U.S. Inf.

At the presentation of the Talcott Cup, at the armory of Cos. H and K, 3d Regt., Illinois National Guard, at Rockford, Ill., on Dec. 27, for superior rifle shooting, Gen. James M. Bell, U.S.A., made an interesting address. General Bell, in the course of his remarks, said: "There are three fundamental and essential qualifications for the efficient soldier. (1) Discipline; that is, absolute and unquestioning obedience and submission to the will and commands of superiors, without which all organizations will be mere mobs. (2) The knowledge and ability to take care of and preserve his health under the most trying conditions of war, for without health he is worse than useless, he becomes a burden, and (3) to make himself perfect master of his rifle, the best friend the soldier can possibly have. Learn to shoot; shoot to hit, disable and kill, which is the aim and object of all military training. Without this knowledge all other acquirements will be of no avail. The Russian armies were not driven from the plains of Manchuria because the men lacked endurance or personal courage, nor because of inferiority of numbers, but because the Japanese were better marksmen. They had been trained on the target range where it is the ambition of every young man to win the emperor's medal for marksmanship. This knowledge of how to shoot, more than all other things, will be the determining factor in future wars."

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Guy T. Scott, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Casey, Wash., Dec. 22.

Capt. O. W. Bell, quartermaster, U.S.A., is on leave for a few weeks at 336 N. Newstead avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Lieut. J. D. Elliott, 6th U.S. Inf., recently returned from the Philippines, after spending a month's leave with his mother, Mrs. C. W. Jones, at Fort Slocum, has now left for his new station at Fort Lincoln, N.D.

It was announced on Dec. 31 that Grand Admiral von Koester, inspector general of the German navy, had retired from the service. The admiral had much to do with the development of the German navy, and was the commander-in-chief for several years, until his physical disabilities required him to give up active work in July last.

Press despatches from Havana state that at a farewell reception given on New Year's Day in honor of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, at the Officers' Club at Marianao, a signal bomb exploded prematurely, causing considerable excitement. Capt. John W. Furlong, General Staff, U.S.A., was slightly wounded in one of his legs.

Co. H, 29th U.S. Inf., on duty at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, was among the companies of the Army that enjoyed extra rations on Christmas day, including roast turkey and English plum pudding and four varieties of pies. There were thirty-seven varieties of eatables on the bill of fare, embracing soup, pickles, meats, vegetables, cakes, fruits, candies, nuts, cigars and cigarettes, etc.

A delightful tea was given on board the U.S.S. Indiana on Dec. 26 at Norfolk, Va. Among those present were: Mrs. Arthur C. Humphreys, Miss Hattie Page, Miss Denise Mahan, Miss Emily Johnston, Miss Arabelle Hitch, Misses Lucrece and Clara Godwin, Lieut. John F. Green, Lieut. Comdr. A. H. Robertson, Lieut. J. L. Sticht, Midshipmen R. S. Furber, C. P. Page, P. L. Wilson and A. C. Read.

Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft, to whom the entire Army contingent stationed near Washington, D.C., paid respects on Jan. 1, had assisting them Mrs. Oliver, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, and wives of Army officers, including Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Sharp and Mrs. Cromwell. Others in their party were Miss Symons, the Misses Oliver, Miss Morgan and Mrs. Archibald Murray, of New York, the sister of Mrs. Oliver. Mrs. Taft wore, in receiving her guests, a gown of pale crepe de Chine and lace.

The jury in the case of Col. William D. Mann of Town Topics, charged with perjury, on Dec. 28, at New York, returned a verdict of acquittal. The charge against Colonel Mann grew out of the Hapgood libel suit. During the proceedings in that case Colonel Mann testified that the letters "O.K., W. D. M.", appearing on a letter received by him from Count Reginald H. Ward of London, had not been written by him. It was sought to show that after Count Ward had made satisfactory arrangements with the publication he was placed on the free list of Town Topics through Colonel Mann's "O.K."

From Fort Sheridan, Ill., a correspondent writes: "The troops stationed here enjoyed fine Christmas dinners. The 21st Battery, F.A., and the troops of the 3d Squadron, 9th Cav., have their individual messes, while the 3d Battalion, 27th Inf., is in a general mess. The menu of the latter on Christmas day was especially fine. The general mess hall was prettily decorated with evergreens, and sweet music was discoursed by the Co. I phonograph during the dinner. Both the Thanksgiving and the Christmas dinners of the 3d Battalion, 27th Inf., were pronounced by many old soldiers to be among the finest they had ever had in the Service."

The transport Sherman arrived on Dec. 27 at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, with the following military passengers: Colonels Duncan, 6th Inf.; West, 2d Cav.; Majors Walker, retired; Taggart, 24th; Atkinson, 4th Inf.; Captains Scott, 1st; Boyd, 10th; Evans, 8th Cav.; Bell, 2d; Kerwin, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieutenants Carter, 16th; Bell, 21st Inf.; Huggins, Med. Dept.; Rodgers, Philippine Scouts; 2d Lieut. Williams, 1st Inf.; female nurses, three; post quartermaster sergeants, one; post commissary sergeants, one; Signal Corps, seven; Hospital Corps, two; short termed men, fifty-one; for retirement, four; furloughs, five; sick, thirty; insane, three; discharged, thirty-six; and casualties, one.

Col. C. W. Larned, U.S.A., professor of drawing at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, delivered an address in the Academy of Music, Newburgh, N.Y., a few days since. Colonel Larned has been a close student of Socialism, and he discussed this subject in its relation to Christianity. He declared that the application of the principles taught by Christ would cure the evils of our social and economic system. He urged all Christian men to consider well the great issues that Socialism presents and be prepared to take an intelligent part in the development of the new order in society which he was sure would come in the not distant future. A large audience listened with intense interest to the address.

The complete detail for the G.C.-M., ordered to meet at San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 4, for the trial of Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th U.S. Inf., and Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, 25th U.S. Inf., in connection with the Brownsburg incident, is as follows: Col. George LeR. Brown, 26th Inf., president; Lieut. Cols. Louis M. Maus, Med. Dept.; Charles J. Crane, Mil. Sec. Dept.; Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Inf.; Edward J. McClelland, 1st Cav.; Robert R. Stevens, Q.M. Dept.; Frank Baker, Ord. Dept.; Majors Hamilton S. Wallace, Pay Dept.; Charles W. Taylor, 13th Cav.; Henry D. Snyder, Med. Dept.; Charles J. T. Clarke, 26th Inf.; Charles A. Bennett, Art. Corps; Major John H. Gardner, 1st Cav., members, and Capt. Charles E. Hay, Jr., judge advocate. The trial has been ordered postponed until February next, owing to the recent shooting of Captain Macklin by a supposed robber.

The Christmas entertainment given for the soldiers at Camp Columbia, Cuba, under the direction of Chaplains Pierce, Rice and Waring, was attended by nearly 1,000 soldiers and their friends. Chief Musician Max Muller opened the evening's entertainment with his orchestra of twenty pieces. Private Ward, soloist, sang sweetly, and was followed by Greer, of the Signal Corps, in black-face work. Hill, of the Engineers, gave imitations, and Ballenger recited the Battle of Manila Bay, with views illustrated in a stereopticon by Chaplain Rice. Private Hall, Hinton and Fechett gave a farce. Burke came on with imitations. As usual, Sergeant Lyons, of the Engineers, made a hit with his black-face work. Scharlietz, of the Infantry, gave a Dutch part and Curtis entertained next. Brosman and others helped out, and the entertainment at this camp for the men, no charge of admission was made.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles T. Wade, U.S.N., on Dec. 31, at New York city.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, 8th U.S. Cav., at Manila, P.I., on Oct. 28 last.

A daughter, Erna Virginia, was born to the wife of Chief Gun. James T. Roach, U.S.N., at Mare Island, Cal., on Dec. 13, 1906.

Mrs. Gresham and Miss Katharine Gresham have joined Major John C. Gresham, U.S.A., who is located at the Westmoreland, 2122 California avenue, Washington, D.C.

Pay Insp. R. T. M. Ball, U.S.N., who has been on duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, will assume the duties of purchasing pay officer at the Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia, relieving Pay Dir. R. Frazer on Feb. 28, who will settle accounts and wait orders.

Informal entertaining has been plentiful on board U.S. warships at Havana, Cuba, during Christmas week. A reception offered by the captain and officers of the Columbia on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 27, was a brilliant social affair. The Louisiana also gave an informal dance, and there have been dinners and afternoon teas.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. J. Drake are staying at the Hotel Seville, Twenty-ninth street and Madison avenue, New York city. Mrs. Drake came over from Japan in November and joined her husband, who was at that time in command of the battleship Wisconsin. The friends of Admiral and Mrs. Drake will be glad to learn that their plans include a visit to Washington in the near future.

While Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A., and the members of his family were at dinner at their home in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 1, an unknown man entered the upper story and ransacked rooms which yielded the thief a rich booty. Jewelry of the intrinsic value of \$1,000, but valued much more highly because of association, was obtained by the thief. A maid discovered the burglar standing in a brilliantly lighted room. Upon her approach he turned out the light, sprang through a window and escaped.

A charming dinner was given on board the U.S.S. Virginia at the navy yard, Norfolk, on Christmas night by the officers of that ship. After dinner bridge was played, Mrs. Charles H. T. Lowndes winning the ladies' first, and Ensign L. Brooks, jr., was given the gentlemen's first prize. Others present included Lieut. and Mrs. Black, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Schofield, Lieutenant Commander Latimer, Lieut. B. C. Allen, Lieut. F. A. Gardner, U.S.M.C., Midshipmen W. W. Bradley, jr., R. S. Crenshaw and G. L. Schuyler.

A successful athletic meeting was held by the American troops at Havana, Cuba, Dec. 29. There were fourteen different events, all of a military nature. Those considered the most satisfactory were the flying field telegraph contest, wall scaling, a bridge train contest and mountain battery and Roman races. The mountain battery contest developed a record of 35 2-5 seconds in dismounting, packing, advancing fifty yards, unpacking and firing. The same team repeated the performance in 36 3-5 seconds. Another field day is to be organized in which teams will be entered representing different organizations in the Army of Pacification.

Speaking of the furious storm which broke over Cuba on Oct. 17, wrecking the camps occupied by troops of the American Army of Cuban Pacification, a correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Havana, says: "Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., acting under the direction of the quartermaster general of the Army, Gen. C. F. Humphrey, had put in operation a complete system for handling the troops and supplies as they reached Havana, and although the storm did an immense amount of damage, the troops were supplied with new tentage within twenty-four hours, transportation was quickly restored, and in a very short time the command was in its usual calm, serene condition. The Army Signal Corps restored the lines of communication in a manner highly praiseworthy. For a few days one line of telegraph handled all business, and it was necessary for the operators to continue at their posts of duty day and night. The electric light plant was not restored for several days after the storm. The manner in which the military forces recovered their equilibrium reflects great credit upon those having charge of the expedition."

Among the callers at the White House in Washington, D.C., on New Year's day to greet President Roosevelt were many officers of the Services. The reception was held in the blue room, and among those in the President's party were: Mrs. Roosevelt, Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks, Secretary of State and Mrs. Root, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, Attorney General and Mrs. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Straus. Col. Charles S. Bromwell, U.S.A., superintendent of grounds and buildings, after the diplomatic corps had passed the receiving line, made the introductions throughout the rest of the reception, being assisted by Capt. Frank R. McCoy, U.S.A., military aide to the President, who repeated the names of each person to Mrs. Roosevelt. The other military and naval aides formed an imposing phalanx in front of the receiving line. They included Lieut. Comdr. Albert L. Key, U.S.N., Capt. Arthur E. Harding, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Chauncey Shackford, U.S.N., Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, 7th U.S. Cav., Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, C.E., U.S.A., Lieut. C. R. Train, U.S.N., Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th U.S. Cav., and Ensign Semmes Read, U.S.N. By virtue of seniority the Army occupied the right of the line, with the Navy next, and the Marine Corps on the left. Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, retired, as the ranking officer present, was at the head of the line with Major Gen. G. L. Gillespie, retired, on his left. Closely following them were Major Gen. W. F. Randolph, retired; Brig. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, retired; Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, retired; Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, commanding the Department of Dakota at St. Paul; Brig. Gen. D. J. Craigie, retired; Brig. Gen. O. E. Wood, retired, and Brig. Gen. J. J. O'Connell, retired. The general officers were followed by the officers of the General Staff Corps, including Generals Barry and Murray, Colonels Potts and Kerr, Lieutenant Colonels Leach, Jones and Cummins, Majors Goethals, Waltz, Devol, Swift, Reber, Weaver and Lynch, and Captains Wright, Muir, McRae, McAlexander, Lenihan, Hutcheson, Michie, Menoher, March and Shelton. Next came the officers of the various bureaus and staff departments. The naval contingent was led by Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, retired, and Paymr. Gen. H. T. B. Harris, retired. Brigadier General Elliott headed the line of officers of the Marine Corps. At the end of the military contingent were Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the District of Columbia militia, and Lieut. Col. L. M. Brett, major, 1st U.S. Cav., his adjutant general. Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic and Spanish-American War veterans, members of the Army and Navy Union, were also among the callers.

Miss Elise Walker, daughter of Major E. S. Walker, U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. George Rublein at 1826 V street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

President Roosevelt on Jan. 3 sent to the Senate the nomination of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., to be Major General, vice Lee, retired.

Gen. and Mrs. Bell, who have been guests of Governor Magoon at Havana, have arrived in Washington and have located in the Fowler House, in K street.

Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., and Mrs. Goodrich are at the Grafton, Washington, D.C., where their daughter, Miss Goodrich, is expected to join them shortly.

Mrs. David Foote Sellers, who was so seriously injured in an automobile accident at her home in Tennessee last October, is now able to be out, but it will be several weeks before she has entirely regained her health.

Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey on Jan. 1 omitted their New Year's reception for the first time in several years. Mrs. Dewey's health was too delicate for her to undergo the fatigue incident to such a reception.

Invitations were sent on Jan. 2 to Admiral George Dewey and Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., asking them to be present Jan. 15 at the reunion of the Blue and Gray on the grounds of the memorable engagement between the Confederate and Federal forces at Fort Fisher, N.C. The invitation is from the Fort Fisher Survivors' Association.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Henry C. Kirk, Attalla, Ala.; Joseph F. Wier, National Stock Yards, Ill.; J. Phil Betz, alternate, Bristol, Pa.; Joseph L. Fritz, alternate, Jenkintown, Pa.; Glover S. Johns, Austin, Tex.; Walton Walker, Belton, Tex.; Edward Lyons, Snohomish, Wash.

Capt. Charles E. Hay, jr., Acting J.A., Department of Texas, and Lieut. Fred. Van S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf., have been active in bringing to trial two citizens of Brownsville, Tex., charged with the purchase and sale of soldiers' uniform. The jury were unable to agree as to the guilt of the accused, which fact is connected in the mind of one of the local editors with the alleged fact that some of the jury were wearing Army shoes purchased at the pawn shop.

Admiral Nebogatoff, on whom the command of the Russian fleet at the disastrous battle of the Sea of Japan fell after Admiral Rojestvensky's injury, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg, Dec. 27, has been sentenced to death. There were seventy officers arraigned, of whom four were found guilty of the capital offenses charged and others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. It is believed that the Czar will commute the sentence of Admiral Nebogatoff.

The bill for the appointment of Mr. Holmes E. Offley as lieutenant on the retired list of the Navy was not reported from the Naval Committee at the last session, and his friends who know of his services to the Navy during the Civil War and afterwards are hoping that Congress and the Navy Department will see the justice of passing the measure this session. We have already published an account of the services on which Mr. Offley's application for retirement is based.

Among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, during the past few days were the following: Capt. C. B. Taylor and Lieut. F. D. Kilgore, U.S.M.C.; Major Geo. O. Squier, Lieut. James Carroll and Capt. H. L. Hawthorne, U.S.A.; Pay Dir. E. B. Rogers, U.S.N.; Lieut. F. C. Miller, U.S.A.; Midshipman B. H. Green and Midshipman H. E. Shoemaker, U.S.N.; Med. Insp. C. T. Hibbett, U.S.N., and Miss Hibbett, Btsn. H. Feehan, and Dr. E. H. Marsteller, U.S.N.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Jan. 3 included the following: Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, U.S.A.; Major W. H. Sage, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sage; Major C. J. Stevenson, U.S.A.; Capt. E. D. Taussig, U.S.N.; Lieut. G. T. Emmons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Emmons; Thornton Emmons and Frances A. Emmons; Pay Insp. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cowie; Gen. J. F. Wade, U.S.A.; Lieut. Leigh C. Palmer and Comdr. J. K. Barton, U.S.N.; Sarg. J. L. Sanford, Lieut. T. Lamson, Lieut. J. Prentice, Gen. J. W. Bubb and Major Edgar Jadwin, U.S.A.

"Sea Power in Its Relations to the War of 1812," the latest work by Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., retired, was commended by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress. Although the President refrained from mentioning the title of the book, in speaking of the value of a navy as a guarantor of peace, he urged the study of our country's failures, adding: "For this purpose, nothing could be more instructive than a rational study of the War of 1812, as it is told for instance by Captain Mahan." It will be remembered that President Roosevelt's own history of the War of 1812 appears in its rewritten and definitive form in Volume VII. of Sir William Laird Clowes' history of "The Royal Navy." Captain Mahan has been urged to undertake the task of writing an authentic history of the American Navy.

Apropos of the promotion of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., to major general, we note the following from the Havana Post: "It is fitting that the promotion should be announced while General Bell is at work in the field. He is above everything else a man of action and the confining work as Chief of Staff is said to get on his nerves occasionally. The story is going the rounds in Washington that when General Bell first began the arduous duties of Chief of Staff, his aide, Captain Michie, heard him in his adjoining office pacing up and down the room with tremendous strides. Upon being asked the trouble, the story says General Bell replied ferociously, 'H—, I wasn't made to be strapped down to a desk, I belong on a horse and in the field.' General Bell is a man of infinite tact. Despite the rumors and prophecies attendant upon his appointment as Chief of Staff that he would be at sword's point with the Military Secretary, who is a major general, General Bell, by his frankness and willingness to acknowledge the rights and respect the feelings of those under him, was soon one of the best liked men who ever sat in the Chief of Staff's chair. Instead of the constant friction, Military Secretary Ainsworth is working hand in hand with General Bell, and has been most fortunate with the authorities to get General Bell back to Washington. General Bell has made many friends in Cuba during his stay here, and coupled with the deep regret because of his early departure are sincere congratulations on his merited promotion."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Marianao, Cuba, Jan. 2, 1907.

Gen. T. H. Barry, Asst. Chief of Staff, Washington.

Lest you be unduly alarmed over report of accident at officers' club last night of Dec. 31, sensational reports of which were published in Havana newspapers and may have been cabled to the United States, the following are the facts: A pyrotechnic bomb was exploded on the roof of the Officers' Club here at midnight while officers and ladies were assembled to celebrate ar-

rival of New Year. Slight damage done to the building and small fragment of steel casing of the bomb went through the calf of the leg of Captain Furlong. There was no alarm and no other wounds. Captain Furlong's wound while painful, is not serious, and he is doing well.

WOTHERSPOON, Chief of Staff.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 3, 1907.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell to be major general.

Cavalry arm.—1st Lieut. Guy S. Norwell, 8th Cav., to be captain; 2d Lieuts. Guy Kent, 1st Cav.; Copley Enos, 1st Cav.; Emory J. Pike, 2d Cav.; William S. Martin, 4th Cav.; Frank E. Sidman, 8th Cav.; Frederick Mears, 5th Cav., and Alden M. Graham, 1st Cav., to be first lieutenants.

Artillery Corps.—2d Lieut. Norris Stayton, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieuts. Teofilo Marxuach and Eugenio C. Debostos to be first lieutenants of Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

S.O., JAN. 3, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Elisha G. Abbott, A.C., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment.

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. Thomas G. Holmes.

G.O. 201, DEC. 15, 1906, WAR DEPT.

This order which is one of fourteen pages amends Parts 85, 164, 187, 271, 571, 898, 990, 1076 and 1077, of the Army Regulations.

Other amendments in the order relate to the following: Part 6 of the Manual for Courts-Martial; Part 482, Field Service Regulations; Part 227, Army Transport Service Regulations; Parts 314, 364 and 556, Manual for the Medical Department; Parts 858 and 1,130, Cavalry Drill Regulations; Parts 477, 585 and 604, Infantry Drill Regulations.

G.O. 204, DEC. 20, 1906, WAR DEPT.

An aluminum identification tag, the size of a silver half dollar and of suitable thickness, stamped with the name, rank, company, regiment, or corps of the wearer, will be worn by each officer and enlisted man of the Army whenever the field kit is worn, the tag to be suspended from the neck, underneath the clothing, by a cord or thong passed through a small hole in the tag. It is prescribed as part of the uniform and when not worn as directed herein will be habitually kept in the possession of the owner.

The tag will be issued by the Quartermaster's Department gratuitously to enlisted men and at cost price to officers.

Gratuitous issues will be limited to one tag to an enlistment, but in the event that the tag is lost through no fault of the soldier it will be replaced gratuitously. Should the loss of a tag be due to the fault of the soldier it will be charged to him upon his clothing account at cost price.

Steel dies for stamping the tag (each set to consist of one die for each letter of the alphabet and one for each arabic numeral from 0 to 9, inclusive) will be furnished by the Ordnance Department to each organization commander on requisition.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 205, DEC. 27, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. A charge of 35 cents per 100 pounds will be made for surplus ice manufactured with Government ice machine at military posts and stations within the United States when sold within the limitations prescribed by the act of Congress approved June 12, 1906, as published in G.O. No. 115. (Page 17), W.D., June 20, 1906.

II. Describes a tract of about 300 acres of land, situated in the County of Presidio, Texas, acquired for the military reservation of Fort Davis, which has become useless for military purposes, and is placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior.

G.O. 206, DEC. 28, 1906, WAR DEPT.

So much of G.O. 68, W.D., April 7, 1906, as requires identification records to be forwarded directly to The Military Secretary of the Army is modified so as to require the identification records made in the Philippine Islands to be forwarded, without letter of transmittal, to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for preliminary examination, and for return for correction or completion if need be, before being forwarded to The Military Secretary of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

CIR. 67, DEC. 26, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a classification of ordnance and ordnance stores for issue to the Service, the organized militia, colleges, etc., with the arrangement of each class by sections, to take effect Jan. 1, 1907.

CIR. 59, DEC. 29, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Information has been received from the Military Secretary of the Army, under date of Dec. 28, 1906, that the Secretary of War has decided, in the use of the questions sent out by the War Department this year in the examinations of officers in the garrison school course, that the questions should be given equal weights.

By command of Major General Wade:

H. E. ROBINSON, Lieut. Col. Military Secretary.

G.O. 29, DEC. 24, 1906, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

I. Major Robert S. Smith, paymaster, having reported, is announced as chief paymaster of the department.

II. Capt. Clarence S. Nettles, acting judge advocate, having reported, is announced as judge advocate of the department.

G.O. 44, DEC. 14, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Publishes instructions relative to subsistence matters in this department.

G.O. 45, DEC. 24, 1906, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Major James W. Dawes, paymaster, is, pursuant to Par. 14, S.O. No. 298, W.D., c.s., announced as chief paymaster of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Duval:

E. T. DONNELLY, 1st Lieut., A.C., A.D.C., Act. Mil. Sec.

G.O. 84, DEC. 19, 1906, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

During the absence on leave of Capt. Thomas L. Rhoads, ass't. surg., Major Charles R. Noyes, military secretary, will, in addition to his present duties, assume charge of the office of the chief surgeon of the Department.

By command of Major General Greely:

C. R. NOYES, Major, Mil. Sec. Dept., Mil. Sec.

G.O. 64, DEC. 27, 1906, PACIFIC DIVISION.

Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., having reported at these headquarters Dec. 26, 1906, is announced as inspector general of the division, with station in San Francisco, relieving Lieut. Col. George L. Anderson, I.G., who is announced as assistant to the inspector general of the division.

G.O. 29, DEC. 18, 1906, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, military secretary, having reported, is announced as military secretary of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. Douglas McCauley, 4th Cav., aide-de-camp, acting military secretary.

G.O. 55, NOV. 14, 1906, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Major Charles B. Wheeler, O.D., having reported, is announced as chief ordnance officer of the division, and in command of the Manila Ordnance depot.

G.O. 65, NOV. 20, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

First Lieut. Archibald F. Commissary, 7th Cav., aide-de-camp,

is announced as Cavalry judge, during the annual department field day, vice 2d Lieut. John K. Herr, 7th Cav., relieved. Other details are made as follows: First Lieut. Paul M. Goodrich, 9th Inf., as track judge, vice 2d Lieut. Walter O. Bowell, 16th Inf., relieved. Major George W. Van Deusen, A.C., as additional Artillery judge. First Lieut. Henry L. Brown, asst. surg., as actor and reporter, vice 1st 1st Lieut. William T. Patten, 18th Inf., relieved.

G.O. 44, NOV. 13, 1906, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
Gives instructions relative to the division field meet and military tournament to be held in or near Manila, Jan. 14-19, 1907.

G.O. 58, NOV. 21, 1906, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.
Capt. Frederic H. Sargent, C.S., 8th Inf., is, at his own request, relieved from duty in charge of the office of the judge advocate of the department, and 1st Lieut. Frank H. Kalde, 8th Inf., is detailed in his stead and will proceed to Illoilo for duty. Captain Sargent, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to his proper station at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty.

First Lieut. Frank H. Kalde, 8th Inf., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed on temporary duty in charge of the office of the chief signal officer of the department, and in command of Co. L, Signal Corps.

ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION.

G.O. 35, DEC. 17, 1906, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.

I. See 2, Par. II, G.O. No. 27, c.s., Army of Cuban Pacification is amended to read as follows:

"Enlisted men who decline to re-enlist in Cuba will be sent so as to arrive about fifteen days prior to the dates of their discharge, to report to the commanding officer, Cuban Detachment, Camp Columbia, for transportation to the United States to be there discharged. In special cases, however, where it is manifestly for the best interests of the Service, enlisted men may be retained at their stations until the expiration of enlistment, 'provided that authority in each case is obtained from these headquarters. Such authority will be granted for cogent reasons only.'

II. All officers are enjoined to comply strictly with the provisions of G.O. 27, c.s., Army of Cuban Pacification, in regard to the discharge of enlisted men and the proper preparation of the necessary papers.

By command of Brigadier General Bell:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

CIR. 17, DEC. 17, 1906, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.
A military field day will be held at Camp Columbia, Cuba, on Saturday, Dec. 29, 1906.

The program of events included the following: 1, crossing a stream; 2, Signal Corps contest; 3, tug-of-war, preliminaries (dismounted); 4, wall scaling; 5, Hospital Corps: Litter and ambulance race; 7, mounted potato race; 8, Engineer Corps: Advance guard bridge construction contest; 9, Field Artillery harness race; 10, tug-of-war, dismounted, finals; 11, rescue race, mounted; 12, one mile relay race; 13, pack race, mountain batteries; 14, Roman race.

The following are designated as officials in charge of the field exercises: Officer in general charge and referee Capt. William C. Wren, Q.M.

Timekeepers: Second Lieut. Arthur M. Wilhelm, A.C.; 1st Lieut. B. W. Sibley, U.S.M.C.

First Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, 27th Inf.; starter, 2d Lieut. George M. Morrow, Jr., A.C.; clerk of the course, 2d Lieut. William L. Stevenson, 11th Cav.

Judges: Capts. George S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, George Vidmer, 11th Cav.; Robert U. Patterson, asst. surg., and C. H. Lyman, U.S.M.C.; 1st Lieut. William McK. Lambdin, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, 27th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, C.E.

Announcer: Sergt. Willie Nelson, Co. D, 27th Inf.

Major John Conklin, A.C., having reported, is assigned to the command of the 11th Battalion, F.A., with station at Camp Columbia. (Dec. 19, A.C.P.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. William E. Underwood having arrived will proceed to Caibarien, Santa Clara Province, for duty. (Dec. 19, A.C.P.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Daniel F. Connor having arrived will proceed to Holguin, Oriente Province, for duty. (Dec. 19, A.C.P.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Joseph Frechot from duty on the transport Summer and will proceed to Ciego de Avila, Province of Camaguey. (Dec. 19, A.C.P.)

Capt. Clarence J. Manly and Samuel L. Steer, asst. surgs., having reported, will report to the chief surgeon for instructions. (Dec. 19, A.C.P.)

The following assignments of assistant surgeons arriving on the transport Summer are made: Capt. Clarence J. Manly will report to the C.O., 2d Battalion of Engineers, Camp Columbia, Province of Havana, for duty as surgeon, relieving Capt. Robert U. Patterson, asst. surg., Capt. Samuel L. Steer will proceed to Constantia, Province of Santa Clara, for duty. (Dec. 19, A.C.P.)

Leave for one month with permission to visit the United States is granted 1st Lieut. Auswell E. Deitach, 5th Inf. (Dec. 14, A.C.P.)

Leave for four months, with permission to visit the United States is granted Capt. James T. Moore, 27th Inf. (Dec. 14, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. William S. Barriger, 15th Cav., Ranchuelo, will proceed to Santa Clara, Province of Santa Clara, for the purpose of serving as a member of a board of officers, at that station to examine into the financial condition of the 15th Cavalry Post Exchange, which existed at Mount Gretna, Pa. (Dec. 14, A.C.P.)

A.G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp Columbia, Province of Havana, Dec. 16, 1906. Detail: Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie, 15th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Silas A. Wolf, 28th Inf.; Major William Black, retired; Major John S. Griswold, retired; Capt. Frank P. Avery, retired; 1st Lieut. James O. Green, retired; 1st Lieut. John A. Hughes; 2d Lieut. Matt E. Madigan, 27th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Sydney S. Lee, U.S.M.C.; 1st Lieut. Harry E. Comstock, 27th Inf., judge advocate. (Dec. 15, A.C.P.)

Major Blanton Winship, J.A., is assigned to duty with the Provisional Government of Cuba, with station in Havana. (Dec. 17, A.C.P.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.
The retirement of Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee, from active service on Jan. 2, 1907, is announced. Major General Lee will proceed to his home. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF.
Col. George S. Anderson, Gen. Staff, to take station in New York city while on temporary duty as chief of staff of the Atlantic Division. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M., in addition to his duties as constructing quartermaster at Fort Snelling, Minn., will report to commanding general, Department of Dakota, for duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of that department, relieving Capt. William D. Davis, Q.M., of that duty. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

The following named officers are relieved from detail in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect Dec. 30, 1906: Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr., Inf., and George H. McManus, A.C. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas D. Roberts, now at Sykesville, Md., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough Jan. 10, 1907, will be on that date sent to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles S. Timmons. Sergeant Timmons upon relief will be sent to Governors Island. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Hermann Roth, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Banks, Mass., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. John J. McGlone, who will be sent to his proper station. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Gaddess, Philippine Islands, will be sent to San Francisco on the first available transport leaving Manila. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Lieut. Col. James W. Pope, deputy Q.M.G., is relieved from duty in charge of the quartermaster's depot at Philadelphia, Pa., and will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for duty as chief Q.M., Dept. of the Gulf. Lieut. Col. Frederick G. Hodgson, deputy Q.M.G., is relieved from duty as chief Q.M., Dept. of the Gulf, and will proceed to Philadelphia and assume charge of the quartermaster's depot there. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Harvey will be sent to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty. (Nov. 15, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Orient C. Watts will be sent to Camp Overton, Mind., for duty. (Nov. 17, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. David A. Nelson, Fort Michie, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Terry, N.Y., for temporary duty. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Julius N. Kilian, commissary, upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Riley, Kan., for temporary duty, for the purpose of taking a course in the School for Bakers and Cooks at that post. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Louis V. DeBirny, now at San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Logan to relieve Post Comsy. Sergt. James O'Connor, who will be sent on the first available transport to Manila. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. August J. Roos will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty. (Nov. 15, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Frank A. Cook, C.S. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Contr. Surg. John R. Hereford from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and from further duty at Fort Moultrie, S.C. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward B. Vedder, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Nov. 17, D. Luzon.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on or about Dec. 19, 1906, is granted Capt. Thomas L. Rhoads, asst. surg., Fort Crook. (Dec. 17, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month is granted Contr. Surg. John D. Brooks, Fort Meade, to take effect when his services can be spared. (Dec. 15, D. Mo.)

Capt. Clyde S. Ford, asst. surg., upon arrival at Manila, to report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for special duty in connection with personal identification records. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

The following change in station of medical officer is ordered: 1st Lieut. Craig R. Snyder, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Nov. 14, D. Luzon.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Samuel J. Morris, asst. surg., is extended to include Jan. 15. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Thomas W. Jackson will proceed from Philadelphia to San Francisco, Cal., and take the first available transport sailing for the Philippine Islands for duty. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. George P. Heard, asst. surg., is extended one month. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

Capt. Edward P. Rockhill, asst. surg., and Contract Surg. Rodney D. Smith, having arrived, will proceed to Illoilo, Panay, for assignment to duty, relieving 1st Lieuts. Edward B. Vedder and Paul L. Freeman, asst. surgs., who will proceed to Manila for duty. (Nov. 15, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. John B. Huggins, asst. surg., having reported at San Francisco, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., and report in General Hospital for duty with Co. C, Hospital Corps. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Contr. Surg. Wallace E. Parkman from duty at Fort Assiniboine to Fort Keogh for duty, relieving Capt. George M. Ekwurzel, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of dental surgeons are ordered: Dental Surg. Rex H. Rhoades from duty at Fort Sheridan to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty, relieving Dental Surg. S. Davis Boak. Dental Surgeon Boak will take the first available transport for Cuba. Dental Surg. John A. McAlister from duty at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Joseph V. Bent, H.C., Cobatabo, Mindanao, will be sent to Reina Regente, Mindanao, for duty. (Nov. 13, D. Mindanao.)

Sergt. First Class William H. Thomas, H.C., will be sent to Cobatabo, Mind., for duty, relieving Sergt. First Class Willard M. Barton, who will be sent to report to the commanding general, Dept. of Luzon, for assignment to duty. (Nov. 17, Phil. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.
Major Robert S. Smith, paymaster, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for observation and treatment. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, deputy paymaster general, is relieved from duty as chief paymaster, Philippines Division, to take effect about March 1, 1907, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as chief paymaster of that department. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
Leave for one month is granted Capt. John R. Slattery, C.E. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, effective Saturday, Dec. 29, 1906, is granted Capt. H. B. Ferguson, C.E. (Dec. 27, Fort Leavenworth.)

CALVALRY.
5TH CALVALRY—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. W. B. Scales, 5th Cav., Fort Duchesne, Utah. (Dec. 22, D. Colo.)

Leave for eight days, to take effect Dec. 29, is granted 2d Lieut. P. J. Hennessey, 5th Cav. (Dec. 28, Fort Leavenworth.)

6TH CALVALRY—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on Dec. 21, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Warner E. R. McCabe, 6th Cav., Fort Riley. (Dec. 17, D. Mo.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on Dec. 21, 1906, after completion of his duties in connection with the garrison school on that date, is granted 2d Lieut. William V. Carter, 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Dec. 20, D. Mo.)

Capt. Henry T. Allen, 6th Cav., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and report in person to Colonel Dorst for examination for promotion. (Nov. 17, Phil. D.)

7TH CALVALRY—COL. C. MORTON.

Second Lieut. Harry D. R. Zimmerman, 7th Cav., will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Nov. 14, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Lewis Brown, Jr., from treatment in the hospital at Camp John Hay, Benguet, and will join his station. (Nov. 15, Phil. D.)

8TH CALVALRY—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Second Lieut. Frank M. Andrews, 8th Cav., having arrived on the transport Sherman, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Nov. 14, D. Luzon.)

10TH CALVALRY—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Major Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav., from further duty at those headquarters, and will return to his proper station, Fort Robinson, Neb. (Dec. 15, D. Mo.)

15TH CALVALRY—COL. G. F. CHASE.

Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav., from duty at the U.S.

M.A., West Point, to take effect Dec. 31, 1906, and will join his proper station. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

Leave for six months, to take effect Jan. 1, 1907, is granted Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on Dec. 20, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Louis T. Boisneau, A.C., Fort Riley. (Dec. 17, D. Mo.)

Major Eli D. Hoyle, A.C., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report in person not later than Jan. 2, 1907, to the C.O. of that post for duty pertaining to the trial of Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Roy I. Taylor from the 88th Co., C.A., to the 110th Co., C.A. Upon the expiration of his present leave he will join the company to which transferred. 1st Lieut. Frank T. Thornton from the 52d Co., C.A., to the 88th Co., C.A. He will join the company to which transferred. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

Capt. Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., A.C., is relieved from treatment at Fort Shafter, N.Y., and will return to his proper station. (Dec. 29, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Joseph H. Pelet, A.C., will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Nov. 14, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Edward Gottheil, A.C., will proceed to Boston, Mass., and take station for the purpose of carrying on his experiments with a view to improving the arc mechanism and other details of searchlights. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Fred L. Perry, A.C., is extended one month. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. George M. Brooke, A.C., is extended one month. (Jan. 2, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 2d Inf., will join his regiment in the Department of Mindanao. (Nov. 15, Phil. D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Constant Cardier, 4th Inf., is extended two months on account of sickness. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Capt. Joseph W. Duncan, 6th Inf., will stand relieved from duty in this department and will proceed to Manila, P.I., for instructions. (Nov. 13, D. Mind.)

Capt. Joseph W. Duncan, 6th Inf., will proceed by first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to join his regiment. (Nov. 17, Phil. D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Capt. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., 7th Inf., at his own request, is relieved from duty at the State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Colo., and will join his regiment. (Dec. 31, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

The leave granted Capt. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf., is extended seven days. (Jan. 2, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. ROBERTSON.

Second Lieut. Howard K. Loughry, 9th Inf., will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty. (Nov. 15, D. Luzon.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

First Lieut. Josiah C. Minus, 10th Inf., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., and General Hospital for observation and treatment. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Second Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, 13th Inf., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Nov. 14, D. Luzon.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

First Lieut. James Hanson, 14th Inf., will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Portland, Ore., and assume temporary charge of the recruiting office in that city via Capt. John A. Payne, retired, who has been relieved. (Dec. 18, D. Col.)

Sergt. First Class Joseph V. Bent, H.C., Cobatabo, Mindanao, will be sent to Reina Regente, Mindanao, for duty. (Nov. 13, D. Mindanao.)

Capt. First Class William H. Thomas, H.C., will be sent to Cobatabo, Mind., for duty, relieving Sergt. First Class Willard M. Barton, who will be sent to report to the commanding general, Dept. of Luzon, for assignment to duty. (Dec. 17, D. Mind.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDNER.

Capt. Harry F. Dalton, 16th Inf., is detailed as constructing quartermaster at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, vice Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin, 13th Inf., relieved. (Nov. 19, D. Luzon.)

Capt. John B. Bennet, 16th Inf., will report in person to the governor general of the Philippine Islands for duty as inspector of the Philippine Constabulary. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John P. Bubb, 16th Inf., was on Nov. 20 transferred from Co. A to Co. H of the regiment. (Nov. 20, 16th Inf.)

Second Lieut. William W. Rose, 16th Inf., will proceed to San Mateo, Rizal, for duty. (Nov. 14, D. Luzon.)

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available transport to San Francisco, Cal., for admission to the U.S. Army General Hospital at that place for treatment. (Nov. 17, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. John McBride, Phil. Scouts, now sick at Dava, Samar, will be transferred to the Division Hospital, Manila, for treatment. (Nov. 20, D.V.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Par. 11 and 12, S.O. Dec. 31, W.D., are revoked. A board of officers, to consist of Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf.; Major Joseph T. Dickman, 13th Cav.; Capt. Guy H. Preston, 13th Cav.; Capt. Ernest D. Scott, A.C., and Capt. John H. Rice, O.D., is appointed to meet Jan. 15, 1907, or as soon thereafter as practicable, at Springfield armory, Springfield, Mass., for the purpose of testing such revolvers and automatic pistols as may be referred to the board by the Chief of Ordnance. Captain Rice will act as recorder of the board. A program of tests will be drawn up and the trial conducted and expedited in the most practicable manner for the purpose of ascertaining a design of automatic pistol or revolver best adapted to fulfill the requirements of the military service. The board will report as to whether, in its opinion, the design selected is a sufficient improvement upon the Service caliber .38 revolver to justify its adoption. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, surg.; Major Paul F. Straub, surg., and Capt. Ira A. Shimer, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at West Point, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1906, for the physical examination of the cadets of the fourth class at the U.S.M.A. admitted on probation July 1, 1906, and such other cadets as may be ordered before the board. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF OFFICER.

Jan. 2, 1907.—Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. will convene at San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 4, 1907, for the trial of such persons as may properly be ordered before it. Detail for the court: Col. George LeRoy Brown, 26th Inf.; Lieut. Cols. Louis M. Maus, deputy surg. gen.; Charles J. Crane, mil. secy.; Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Inf.; Edward J. McClelland, 1st Cav.; Robert R. Stevens, D.Q.M.G.; Frank Baker, O.D.; Majors Hamilton S. Wallace, paymr.; Charles W. Taylor, 13th Cav.; Henry D. Snyder, surg.; Charles J. T. Clarke, 26th Inf.; Charles A. Bennett, A.C.; John H. Gardner, 1st Cav., and Capt. Charles E. Hay, jr., acting judge advocate. (Dec. 20, D. Tex.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Q.M. Sergt. Julius Flemming, 27th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Pet. James F. Russell, Troop E, 6th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 10th Inf., promoted to colonel, rank Dec. 2, 1906, assigned to 4th Infantry.

Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Dec. 2, 1906, assigned to 10th Infantry.

Capt. Maury Nichols, 3d Inf., promoted to major, rank Dec. 2, 1906, assigned to 10th Infantry.

First Lieut. Robert E. Frith, 29th Inf., promoted to captain, rank July 28, 1906, assigned to 17th Infantry.

First Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Aug. 7, 1906, assigned to 8th Infantry.

First Lieut. Robert H. Peck, 24th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Aug. 7, 1906, assigned to 8th Infantry.

First Lieut. Halsey E. Yates, 5th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Aug. 15, 1906, assigned to 29th Infantry.

First Lieut. Clement A. Trott, 5th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Aug. 20, 1906, assigned to 9th Infantry.

First Lieut. Wilson B. Burtt, 5th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 11, 1906, assigned to 18th Infantry.

First Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 10th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 12, 1906, assigned to 25th Infantry.

Colonel Bolton will join the regiment to which assigned. Major Nichols will remain on duty with the 3d Infantry until further orders. Captain Frith will upon the expiration of his present leave proceed to join the company to which he may be assigned. Captains Peck and Yates will join the companies to which they may be assigned. Captains Ansell, Trott, Burtt and Brown will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Military Secretary, Washington.

The following deaths have occurred:

Drowned, body recovered in each case: Gustave Hirschfeld, Troop K, 7th Regiment, U.S. Cavalry, Dec. 21; Walter Scarcberry, 5th Battery, Field Art., Dec. 18.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

First Lieut. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf., and 2d Lieuts. William R. Leonard, 1st Inf., and James E. McDonald, 24th Inf., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and report to Col. Cornelius Gardener, 16th Inf., for examination for promotion. (Nov. 17, Phil. D.)

The following changes of station of organizations in this department will be made in the following order by the Bolinao, sailing from Iloilo the afternoon of Nov. 24, 1906, viz.: One company, 1st Infantry, to be selected by the regimental commander, from Camp Connell, Samar, to Abuyog, Leyte, for duty in the Second District, Island of Leyte, relieving Co. F, 24th Inf., which upon being thus relieved will proceed to its permanent station, Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty. Co. B, 24th Inf., from Camp Bumpus, Leyte, and a second company, 1st Infantry, to be selected by the regimental commander, from Camp Connell, Samar, both to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty in his district. Co. L, 24th Inf., from Camp Downes, Leyte, to its permanent station, Warwick Barracks, Cebu, and Co. K, 24th Infantry, from Warwick Barracks, Cebu, to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty. Co. H, 8th Inf., from duty in the Third District, Island of Leyte, to its permanent station, Camp Jossman, Guimaras.

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

INGALLS—At Newport News, Va.

DIX—Sailed from Seattle Dec. 13 for Manila.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from Newport News, Va., Jan. 2, for Havana, Cuba.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.

MCCLELLAN—At Manila. To sail for New York when re-paired.

MEADE—Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 27.

SUMNER—Arrived at Newport News Dec. 26.

THOMAS—Arrived at Manila Jan. 1.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNESIDE—En route to Seattle, Wash.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. At Manila.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Dec. 28, 1906.

The last meeting of the weekly card club took place at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. M. C. Mumma. In the game of five hundred, played at four tables, Mrs. Parkman won the ladies' prize, a Russell picture, and Dr. Lusk the gentlemen's, a knife. After the game dainty ices were served. Bishop Brewer, of the Episcopal church of Montana, was entertained during his recent visit to the post by Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Boniface, and was the guest of honor at an elaborate dinner given to them at which the other guests were Col. and Mrs. Hust, Chaplain Fleming and Capt. and Mrs. Wina. Contract Surg. and Mrs. Mills have arrived and are occupying the quarters recently vacated by Capt. and Mrs. Samuel L. Steer. Dr. Mills has just returned from a tour of duty in the Philippines. Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, 2d Cav., has been appointed adjutant of the 3d Squadron, with station at Fort Snelling,

Minn., vice Lieut. George Garity, who has been assigned to Troop B, of the regiment. Lieutenant Garity at present is the quartermaster of the Dix. Lieutenant Coffey will leave shortly for his new station, being followed by his family later. The two small sons of Lieut. and Mrs. Mumma are victims to the measles, and as a result the quarters are quarantined. Both children are now convalescing.

The dam of the creek, which was destroyed by the flood last spring, is now being rebuilt with a view of obtaining ice for use during the coming summer.

Capt. P. C. Stevens, paymr., finally reached the post on Dec. 16 after being delayed by wrecks and snow drifts. He was the guest of Colonel Hunt. Lieut. E. J. Pike has returned from Fort Riley, where he underwent his examination for promotion. Mrs. Pike is spending the holidays with relatives at Burlington, Vt. Little Miss Isabel Boniface has recovered from a recent illness.

The weather lately has not been such as to cause rejoicing in the command over the weekly practice marches. The frequent "chinooks" have caused the snow to melt and then during the night freeze, leaving a coating of ice on all the roads. This makes the marching extremely dangerous to horse and man.

The Christmas entertainment given at the post hall on Christmas eve by the ladies of the garrison, under the management of Mrs. Hunt, assisted by Mrs. Parkman, was perfect in all its appointments, and the occasion of great pleasure to the entire post, particularly the children. Music was furnished by Mr. Witt, leader of the band, and Mrs. F. V. Powell. After a card by the children a Mother Goose play was given. Miss Katherine Wina impersonated Mother Goose, other characters being represented by Percy Adams, William Clark, Pearl and Ruth Powell, Robert Coffey, William Graham and Odga Pierson. Miss Ruth Kilton delighted the audience by her rendition of "The Holy City." In the little play, "The Spirit of Christmas," Shelton Coffey took the part of Santa Claus; Frank Freedman that of Father Christmas, and Tommy King of Steadfast, the messenger. The Sprites were represented by Jack Winn, Claus and Lillian Freedman and Ruth Coffey. The real Santa Claus arrived on the scene just in time to distribute the presents to the children from the bountiful laden tree. He was very generous in his gifts to the little ones, and remembered a number of officers and men with stockings filled with candies. A very brief address by Chaplain Fleming was given before the exercises. Just as Santa Claus escaped up the chimney a Christmas bag was brought in by the owner of the post laundry, containing dainty remembrances for a number of people in the post. Despite the snow and zero weather plenty of greens had been procured from the mountains for decorating, and the post took on a festive air for the holidays. The ground being in excellent condition for sleighing many parties have enjoyed this amusement during the week. The service at the post chapel on Christmas morning, conducted by Chaplain Fleming, was well attended. The chapel looked particularly attractive with its decorations of white and green.

On account of an outbreak of smallpox in Havre, all residents of the post are being vaccinated.

Sergt. Laurence Czyzewski, Troop A, 2d Cav., and Miss Augusta Kirk were married on the evening of Dec. 20 at the quarters of Comsy. Sergt. and Mrs. Pierson. Chaplain Fleming performed the ceremony. Many pretty presents were received.

Regimental Q.M. Sergt. John Cenic, 2d Cav., has been appointed post Q.M. sergeant. The vacancy was filled by the promotion of Squadron Sergt. Major William Honey, retired from active service on Christmas day. The regimental commander in General Orders says: "The regimental commander takes this opportunity of extending to Sergeant Honey his appreciation of his long, faithful and loyal services in the Army of his country. His patient endurance of the hardships of service upon the frontier and faithful and loyal support to his officers are worthy of emulation. The regimental commander wishes him a long and pleasant life in the retirement which he has so well earned."

On Christmas morning the officers of headquarters and 1st Squadron, 2d Cavalry, assembled at the office of the commanding officer, and Colonel Hunt, on behalf of the officers, presented Sergeant Honey with a beautiful gold watch. Sergeant Honey was a member of Mosby's troops of the Confederate army during the Civil War.

1st Sergt. Gustavus Erich, Troop A, 2d Cav., one of the oldest and best soldiers of the regiment, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sergeant Honey. To the older officers of the regiment this promotion gives great satisfaction.

The bachelors of the post will give a Christmas entertainment for the card club at the officers' club building on Friday evening.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 31, 1906.

A light snow fell here on Christmas eve, so the ground was beautiful and white for Christmas day. There were a number of Christmas trees for the children of the post, and among some of the prettiest were those of Major and Mrs. William B. Banister, Capt. and Mrs. William C. Cannon and Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary. Mrs. W. C. Cannon had as his guests for the Christmas holidays her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Miss Hubbard and Mr. Hubbard. Mr. Comstock, of St. Louis, and Miss Comstock were guests of Capt. and Mrs. L. W. Cornish on Christmas day.

Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary gave a most delightful egg-rolling party Christmas morning. Their house was beautifully decorated with holly and mistletoe and Christmas wreaths, and a most enjoyable morning was spent. Among those present were: Mrs. Slaughter, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston, Brig. Gen. Allen Smith, retired, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, Miss Mayo, Major and Mrs. William B. Banister, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Hasson, Lieut. and Mrs. A. Powell, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin C. Long, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson A. Goodspeed, Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Musgrave, Miss Worthington, Major Gerhard L. Luhn, retired, and Lieutenants Bunker, Bosley, McConnell and Luhn.

Major J. V. White, military secretary, Southwestern Division, was a visitor in the post on Christmas day. Lieut. James D. Fife, Med. Dept., who has been on temporary duty here for the past three weeks, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Powell, left Tuesday morning for Columbus Barracks, Ohio, where he goes for temporary duty in connection with the identification system. From there he will proceed to his station, Fort Slocum, N.Y. Capt. Olaf W. Bell, Q.M., U.S.A., was a visitor at the post last Friday, and while here was the guest of Capt. William C. Cannon. Lieut. James E. Fechet, 9th Cav., who was the guest of Major and Mrs. Gerhard L. Luhn for Christmas, left last Wednesday for his station, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

A very elaborate dinner was given the enlisted men of the garrison on Christmas day. The mess hall was beautifully decorated with flags and Christmas greens, and the depot band furnished patriotic music during the meal. At the invitation of the commanding officer all the officers and their families gathered in the mess hall before the dinner was served and the decorations were greatly admired.

Lieut. Eugene J. Ely has been relieved as signal officer of this post, and Lieut. W. L. Luhn appointed to that place. Mr. Hubbard, brother of Mrs. William C. Cannon, left Thursday for Brooklyn, N.Y. Quite a number of the members of the garrison went into St. Louis last week to see David Warfield in "The Music Master." Mrs. Slaughter, mother of Mrs. John T. Geary, is confined to the house with an attack of bronchitis. The weekly musicals given in the mess hall was well attended last Friday and greatly enjoyed.

Capt. and Mrs. William C. Cannon entertained most delightfully at a large bridge party last Thursday evening at the officers' club in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard and Miss Hubbard, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Bridge was enjoyed until a late hour, when a most delicious supper was served. The prizes were unusually pretty. Mrs. A. M. Fuller was the winner of the ladies' first prize, a beautiful bridge set; Miss Worthington won a dainty silk sewing bag, and Mrs. John T. Geary a leather-darning case; Capt. A. M. Fuller was the winner of the gentlemen's first prize, a handsome smoking

set; Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans won a leather-bound desk pad, and Capt. John T. Geary a pretty ash-tray. Bridge is very popular in the post, and the evening was a most enjoyable one. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Geary, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Fuller, Capt. L. W. Cornish, Miss Cornish, Brig. Gen. Allen Smith, retired, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. E. C. Long, Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Powell, Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Hasson, Lieut. and Mrs. N. A. Goodspeed, Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. Ely, Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Musgrave, Miss Worthington, Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Pyles, Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, Major W. B. Banister and Lieutenants Heaton and Luhn.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston left the middle of the week for Iola, Kas., where he goes to visit his mother, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, of Brooklyn, who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cannon, left Saturday for their home. Miss Hubbard will remain in the post with her sister, Mrs. Cannon, for some weeks longer. Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Musgrave were among those who entertained on Christmas day at informal egg-nog parties.

Mrs. Will L. Pyles entertained the ladies' bridge club very pleasantly last Friday afternoon. The ladies present were Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Banister, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hasson, Miss Smith, Miss Hubbard and Mrs. Fuller. Mrs. Halk of New York, is expected next week to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William C. Cannon. Miss Segar, of St. Louis, was the guest of Mrs. A. M. Fuller last week. The Misses Garnett, of St. Louis, are visiting the holidays with their father, Capt. William T. Littlebrant, in the post.

At a luncheon given Friday afternoon by Mrs. Carey N. Weisinger at the Westmoreland, the engagement was announced of Miss Florence Street to Capt. George H. Shields, 3d Inf. Miss Steel is a very popular young lady in St. Louis, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Street. Captain Shields, who was recently stationed here as aide-de-camp to General Greely, is now stationed in Chicago, but at present is enjoying the holidays in St. Louis on a short leave. No date for the wedding has been set.

Capt. William C. Cannon went down to Arcadia last Saturday on his quarterly inspection tour of the rifle range. Capt. A. M. Fuller, 9th Cav., has been relieved as commissary and mess officer, and Lieut. Francis J. McConnell, 17th Inf., appointed in his stead. Captain Fuller expects his promotion and retirement early in January. Miss Sears, of St. Louis, is the guest of Miss Kathryn Cornish this week. Lieut. W. L. Pyles, Med. Dept., leaves the early part of the week for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Permission to enlist for the 3d Battalion of Engineers now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, has been granted by the War Department to Mr. Cyril Fuller, son of Capt. A. M. Fuller, 9th Cav., now stationed at this post. Mr. Fuller expects to leave for Leavenworth some time in January, and his friends wish him success in his studies for a commission. Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 12th Cav., will leave this week with a detachment of Coast Artillery recruits for Key West Barracks, Fla. Mr. and Mrs. Delaney were visitors in the post from St. Louis on Sunday.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 31, 1906.

Lieut. W. T. Merry is spending a few days in Des Moines, Iowa, the guest of friends. Mrs. Guillemet arrived Tuesday from Boston, Mass., to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Herman C. Schumm. The members of the post club will give a reception on New Year's day to the officers and their friends visiting here.

The marriage of Miss Mollie McCormick, of St. Paul, Minn., and Capt. H. B. Ferguson, E.C., will take place on Thursday, Jan. 3, in St. Paul, Minn. Miss McCormick spent several weeks here during the summer.

Samuel Morgan, half-breed Indian, born in North Carolina, died in Leavenworth, Dec. 24, at the advanced age of 104 years. He was a Government scout, and came here with General Kearney, when this post consisted of a few rough huts. He acted as scout for General Leavenworth, and was here before a cabin was built in Leavenworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell entertained a home party during the holidays, consisting of Capt. and Mrs. D. Brainard Case and Miss Bettine Case, of Fort Riley; Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, of the garrison; Mr. and Mrs. John D. Robertson, of Kansas City; the Misses Martin, Mrs. Rebbecca Martin, and Mrs. Elizabeth Mathias, of Chicago. Christmas night a Christmas tree was very much enjoyed. Lieut. L. M. Purcell, of Fort Sam Houston, left Tuesday night for his station. Lieut. Goodwin Compton, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John R. West, has returned to Fort Sam Houston. Capt. and Mrs. Herman C. Schumm have returned from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. George R. Collins of Kansas City, Mo.

The troops of the garrison all enjoyed a special Christmas dinner, and some of the organizations spared neither money nor pains to make the dinner long to be remembered. The 16th Field Battery, commanded by Captain Haines, had its mess hall decorated with weapons of many nations and tribes.

Mrs. Mary Fenton, of Billings, Mont., will come this week to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Kumpe, Capt. W. F. Grote, 18th Inf., who was operated upon Monday at the hospital for appendicitis, is rapidly recovering. Mr. Edward Fenlon, brother of Mrs. Kumpe, is spending the holidays with Lieut. and Mrs. Kumpe. Capt. James E. Normoyle, commanding quartermaster, has gone to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to inspect construction work there.

Mrs. Peter Murray charmingly entertained with bridge Friday afternoon. The rooms were artistically adorned with holly and Christmas greens. Mr. Grote, of Chicago, is here for the holidays, the guest of his son, Captain Grote, 18th Inf. Mr. Freeman Fields, of Chicago, and Mr. Harold Young, of Austin, Texas, were the guests of Col. and Mrs. George Young Christmas. Mrs. Albert R. Dillingham entertained with bridge Thursday afternoon. A number of visiting ladies were present. Miss Lulu McDonald gave a dinner to a number of friends Thursday night. Miss Mary Purcell of Manhattan, Kan., has been the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Clarence Osborne Sherrill, during the past week. Captain Polkwell and Lieut. C. H. Morrow attended the dancing party at Platt City, Mo., given by the Imperial Club at the opera house, Wednesday night.

The examination of the candidates who have been at the post for the past few weeks has been finished, with the exception of Corporal Fletcher Sharp, E.C.

Mr. W. B. Forrest, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Gunster for the holidays, has returned to his home in Memphis, Tenn. Lieut. W. T. Merry attended a dancing party in Topeka, Friday night. Lieut. W. N. Hughes attended the party given for Miss Keith by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keith, in Kansas City, Friday night.

Capt. and Mrs. F. Daniel Webster and children and Mrs. McCreary left Monday for Monterey, Cal. Captain King and Captain Carter and Lieutenant Hanessey attended the Keith dancing party in Kansas City. Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman have returned from their ranch in Wyoming, and will be at the National Hotel Sunday, when they will leave for Muskogee, I.T., to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith.

Invitations will be issued this week by Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle for the marriage of their daughter, Grace, and Lieut. Henry Gibbons, 9th Cav., which will take place Jan. 19, at the McGonigle home on South Broadway. At a beautifully appointed dinner given Saturday evening by the Misses Jennie and Clara Cass, on Sixth street. Lieutenant Winter, Olson and Cass were among the guests. Mrs. Phillip Appelman, of Washington, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Baker. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Hill Leavitt have gone to their station at Fort Snelling after several weeks' stay here with relatives. Mrs. Leavitt, mother of Lieutenant Leavitt, is in Los Angeles, Cal., for the benefit of her health.

Co. C, 18th Inf., defeated the 16th Battery in an exciting game of basketball at the gymnasium Friday night. Score, 40 to 21. The Amphion male quartette gave the fourth in a series of lyceum attractions at Pope Hall to a large audience Saturday night. A team of basketball from the garrison defeated the Y.M.C.A. team from the city Thursday night by a

score of 35 to 16. January 14 the post team will combat with the team of Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. In February it will meet the post team of Fort Riley at that place for the military championship of Kansas.

Capt. H. D. Bloomberg, Med. Dept., will go in a few days on a leave of three months, during which he will tour Europe. All of the old trees in the garrison are being cut down around the officers' residences and young trees are being planted in their places. Capt. H. B. Ferguson, E.C., has gone on a ten days' leave to visit relatives.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, Jan. 2, 1907.

The festivities of the Christmas season have continued during the week that followed, including family gatherings and dinner parties, among other diversions being two large children's parties given by Mrs. John S. Mallory and Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith. Some ladies of the garrison decorated two Christmas trees for the hospital on Christmas eve with ornaments and candles, and each patient had a little gift of oranges and candies.

On New Year's day the usual formal official calls were made. At noon the officers of the division and department called upon the general commanding the division, and afterwards upon the post commander, Col. Leavenworth C. Allen. Later the post commander, with his staff and officers, called upon Major Gen. James F. Wade, Major Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Grant returned on New Year's night from Chicago, where they had been spending Christmas week with Mrs. Potter Palmer, Prince and Princess Cantacuzène returning later in the week.

Lieut. Irving M. Madison has returned from leave. Lieuts. Leo A. Dewey and Carroll B. Hodges are away on two weeks' leave. Col. George S. Anderson was a visitor on New Year's day. Among guests during the week have been Cadet Dickinson, U.S.M.A., at Major G. H. G. Gale's; Miss Junius L. Powell at Mrs. F. S. Cochev's; Miss Adele Powell and the Misses Harmon at Mrs. Edmund B. Smith's; Miss Wade, of Geneva, Switzerland, at Mrs. G. P. Scriven's; Miss Catlin at Mrs. S. C. Mills' and Miss Willard, of Worcester, at Mrs. H. E. Robinson's; also Major and Mrs. Henry H. Ludlow and Mrs. Smith at the New Year's eve ball.

The masked ball given at the Officers' Club on New Year's eve was a delightful occasion, due to the careful arrangements of the committee having it in charge, and the enthusiasm with which the garrison entered into the spirit of the merrymaking. Dancing began at 9:30, and was continued en masque until 11:30, at which time many mysterious characters were revealed. At midnight all joined in a grand march around the hop room and the greetings of the New Year were exchanged. Supper followed, after which dancing was resumed until two o'clock. Among the ladies in evening costume may be mentioned Mrs. S. C. Mills, Mrs. G. P. Scriven, Mrs. W. P. Newcomb, Mrs. W. J. Pardee, Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Mrs. E. R. Whitmore, Miss Donnellin, Miss Ethel Pullman, Mrs. Charles Richard, Mrs. W. T. Johnston, Mrs. Edmund B. Smith, Mrs. J. L. Powell, Mrs. F. S. Cochev. The masquers, so far as could be learned, were as follows: Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand and Miss Mary Shearer as "Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee"; Lieut. William S. Bowen, costume of the Colonial period; Miss Marion Burbank as a French maid; Capt. William J. Pardee as a witch; Major Charles Richard as a French jurist; Col. H. O. S. Heistand an Andalusian galante; Mrs. Arthur Hagan, a cowboy; Mrs. Hagan, an Irish peasant girl; Mrs. Semple and the Misses Semple in Japanese costume; Capt. J. P. Wade and Mr. C. Tucker Briggs, a pair of clowns; Mr. Frederick Stone, a monk; Lieut. C. C. Finch as Happy Heinie; Mr. Henry Osgood, a Franciscan monk; Mrs. Tracy C. Dickson, a Red Cross nurse; Mr. Iverson, a Turk; Mr. George Robinson, Marcelline; Major G. H. G. Gale, Nervy Nat; Miss Lucy Brown, Dolly Varden; Chaplain Edmund B. Smith, postman; Lieut. Ellison L. Gilmer, a Harlequin; Mrs. Taylor Evans, Pierrette; Miss Edith Harmon, pink domino; Miss Margaret Harmon, blue domino; Mrs. J. P. Wade, an old-fashioned girl; Mrs. J. M. Jenkins, an Alsatian peasant; Mrs. Cogan, a Japanese; Paymr. William B. Izard, U.S.N., a Chinese mandarin; Mrs. Izard, a lady of the French court; Mr. Robert Merritt, a Benedictine monk; Miss Rose Brand, Dolly Varden; Miss Polly Gale, Yo San; Miss Dorothy Gale, Martha Washington; Miss Marion Newcomb, an old-fashioned girl; Miss Frances Newcomb, Janice Meredith; Mrs. Anderson, fire-flies; Miss Rogers, red domino; Capt. J. M. Jenkins, a monk; Lieut. W. I. Westervelt, a monk; Miss Harise, a Spanish lady; Mr. Edward Hubbard, a clown; Mrs. W. F. Adams, Winter; Lieut. C. A. Meals, an Indian chief; Lieut. I. M. Madison, a monk; Mr. Jack Pullman, Dusky Johnson.

Prince and Princess Michel Cantacuzène, who have been with the Princess's parents, Major Gen. and Mrs. Fred D. Grant, for a number of months, expect to sail for Russia Jan. 8. Their little children, Prince Michel and Princess Berthe, are to remain here with their grandparents.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 30, 1906.

On Friday evening, Dec. 28, Major Granger Adams and his daughter, Miss Louise, entertained with a farewell ball for their guest, Miss Boynton, who leaves this week for her home in the East. The hop room was beautifully decorated with Christmas garlands, flags, bunting and Japanese lanterns. Card tables were arranged in a room adjoining for those who were not disciples of Terpsichore. Following a program of twenty dances, a delicious supper was served. Major Adams then announced the engagement of his daughter to Lieut. Beverly F. Browne, Art. Corps, now stationed at Fort Moultrie, S.C. A further surprise was in store for all present, when Major Morgan of the Cavalry announced the engagement of his daughter, Marguerite, to Lieut. Ralph Talbot, Jr., 12th Cav., stationed with his regiment at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

The Christmas cantata was given in the post theater by the young folks of the garrison before a large audience of officers and enlisted men, and their families, who showed their appreciation by vigorous applause. The cantata, "Santa's Success," was woven from the hopes and dreams of a youngster as Christmas drew near. Master Arthur Jones and Marguerite and Fanny Hoyle scored a great success by their singing and acting. Following the play beautifully decorated Christmas tree was rolled upon the stage and the distribution of presents was begun. Nearly two hundred were given out. The families of all enlisted men having children were presented with a turkey or goose. The funds for the entertainment were raised by subscription among the officers, enlisted men and employees of the Q.M. Department.

A large number of the garrison visited Whiskey Lake, about two miles from the post, on Christmas day, where they took advantage of the excellent skating.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Major Lewis, 13th Cav., received the officers and ladies of the 13th Cavalry squadron on Christmas morning. Miss Hoyle entertained on Christmas evening for a number of the young people of the garrison. Following the dinner presents were distributed from a Christmas tree.

Christmas was a day of feasting in the garrison, and all the organizations made very elaborate preparations. The day was very mild and outdoor sports were engaged in. In all the dining rooms the ingenuity of individual decorators was in evidence. In the Cavalry subpost those especially mentioned by the many visitors were Troops A and B, 9th Cav.; Troops F and G, 2d Cav., and Troops A and B, 13th Cav. The band of the 9th Cavalry also made very elaborate preparations. In the evening the band and Troops B and D, 9th Cav., entertained their friends from town with dances in the dining rooms of their respective barracks. In the Artillery subpost the 7th and 20th Batteries were especially commended for the elaborateness and picturesqueness of their dining room decora-

tions. Stockings filled with candy and nuts were distributed among the members of the 20th from a tree in the hall. The large teamsters' mess in the Q.M. corral also kept pace with the best of them.

Privates Nichols, 2d Field Battery, and Brady, 25th Battery, gave an excellent boxing exhibition in the gymnasium of the latter battery on Christmas evening, which was witnessed by as many spectators as it was possible to crowd into the limited space. Brady had issued a challenge to any man of his weight in the Artillery command for a six round bout for points. Nichols won the decision. Following this bout there was an impromptu one between Privates Hildebrandt, 2d Field Battery, and Rehor, 25th Battery. The referee decided it was a draw.

Major T. H. Rees, C.E., in charge of work on the new bridge over the Kaw, has returned from Fort Leavenworth, where he passed Christmas with his family. Lieut. H. J. Reilly, 2d Cav., is at his home on leave during the holidays. Lieut. D. W. Hand, Art. Corps, and his family left on Thursday afternoon for the Presidio, to join the 9th Battery, Field Art. Teddy Short, son of Mrs. Short, wife of Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., is home from St. Mary's College for the holidays. The members of the officers' and ladies' card club presented Sergeant Brummell, who caters for their bi-monthly suppers, with a beautiful Morris chair on Christmas day.

Bishop Millspaugh, of the diocese of Kansas, will celebrate communion in the post chapel this week. The Bishop, who with his wife is a great favorite in the post, makes it a point to pay two or three visits to the garrison every year. Lieut. C. G. Mettler, Art. Corps, who was on leave at 1100 Harrison street, Topeka, during the holidays, has returned.

Mrs. Gung'l, wife of Mr. Gung'l, leader of the 9th Cavalry band, left yesterday for Prescott, Ariz., where she will spend the winter with relatives. Veterinarian Plummer and Mrs. Plummer returned to-day from Cedar Falls, Iowa, where they spent Christmas with his relatives.

Veterinarian Charles H. Jewell, Art. Corps, and Miss Anna Oesterhaus, of Junction City, were married at the home of the bride's parents on Saturday morning, Dec. 29, shortly before noon, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Kallenbach, of the German Lutheran church. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mabel, and the groom by Veterinarian George H. Hanvey, Art. Corps. The wedding party entered the parlor, which had been appropriately decorated for the occasion, to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by Miss Florence Bauer. Following the ceremony a dainty three-course luncheon was served. The bride was attired in a beautiful costume of oriental silk, the gift of her brother, Veterinarian John Oesterhaus, 7th Cav., now in the Philippines. The pearl settings of her dress are two hundred years old, and were worn by her great grandmother at her wedding. The groom and his attendant were attired in full dress uniform. The couple left on the afternoon train for the East, where they pass a two weeks' honeymoon, after which they will be at home in the Cavalry garrison at Fort Riley. Those present from the post were: Capt. and Mrs. George H. Cameron, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Short and Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Snow, and Veterinarian and Mrs. Alexander Plummer.

Fort Riley decisively defeated Junction City at polo on Wednesday afternoon by the overwhelming score of 15-0. The following officers played during the seven periods: Captains McMahon, Lassiter and Miller, and Lieutenants Hennessy, Winfree and Engel. Messrs. O'Donnell, Poorman, Sherwood, Early, Fritz and Rogers played for Junction City.

Fort Riley's basket ball team was defeated for the third time this season in the gymnasium on Saturday night by the five of the Hoosier Athletic Association of Indianapolis, Ind. The post team was outclassed in passing and the throwing of goals. The score was 33-13.

The Athletic Association is making arrangements for a tug-of-war tournament in the post gymnasium some time this month. Every troop's battery, detachment or school will be privileged to enter a team of twelve men and a captain to compete for a prize of \$50. The post exchange and the Athletic Association will make up the purse. Great interest is being shown, and there will undoubtedly be plenty of the coin of the realm wagered on the result. The preliminaries will be pulled off in about a week in order that the finals may not be too long.

The forester, with the assistance of a large number of prisoners, is engaged in planting young trees on the open spaces about the garrison.

The Cavalry subpost headquarters expects to move into its new quarters in the remodeled guardhouse this week. The painters are now engaged in putting on the finishing touches. The building, which is near the post administration building, will have accommodations for the telephone central of both the commercial and the post lines, the postoffice, Cavalry subpost headquarters, with a room for the meeting of G.C.M. This will leave the post administration building for the use of the commandant and his headquarters and the School of Application.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 2, 1907.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George F. E. Harrison have as their guest Miss Elsie Weaver, of Washington, the debutante daughter of Major and Mrs. Weaver. Major and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, who have been spending the holidays with their son at West Point, are expected to return the last of the week. Later Mrs. Strong will go to a hospital in Washington to be operated upon for appendicitis. Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin returned Tuesday from a short leave spent in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Howard have as their guest Miss Small, of Charleston, S.C., sister of Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Johnson Hagood. Lieut. James Trotter is spending two weeks' leave in the South. Lieut. Thomas Hollyday is spending a few days leave in Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick H. Smith returned Tuesday after spending a week's leave in Brooklyn. Lieut. Thomas Duncan returned Tuesday after ten days spent in Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody returned Monday after spending the holidays with relatives in Washington. Lieut. James Prentiss, who has been on special duty with the Quartermaster's Department since the trouble with Cuba, has returned to continue his course at the Artillery School.

The Misses Havard, of Washington, daughters of Col. and Mrs. Havard, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne. In honor of the Misses Havard and Miss Elsie Weaver, Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne gave a delightful party at the club on Saturday evening, and on Sunday afternoon Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne gave a tea for the young people of the post, including many of the younger Navy set. Sunday evening Col. and Mrs. Harrison entertained at supper in honor of Miss Weaver and the Misses Havard. Notwithstanding the large number of people absent from the post during Christmas week there was much gayety among those left. Major and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey entertained informally in the afternoon.

Mr. Chapman, of Portland, Me., brother of Mrs. Shartle, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel G. Shartle. Major Kuhn, of the Engineers, is here and Mrs. Kuhn is expected in a few days. There was much disappointment over the continued fog which kept many of the ships outside the capes while relatives and friends anxiously awaited their arrival. The beautiful sight presented by the ships when they all assembled in the Roads was well worth the waiting. The U.S.S. Maine, flagship of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, fleet commander, and the battleship Kentucky came in Monday. The other ships were the Alabama, Louisiana, Indiana, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa and Kearsarge. A delightful afternoon tea was given Saturday afternoon by Capt. Dennis H. Mahan on board the U.S.S. Indiana. Those present were: Mrs. Walker, Miss Frazier, Miss Davenport and Miss Joynes, of Richmond; Mrs. Mahan, Mrs. A. C. Humphries, Miss Denise Mahan, of Norfolk; Mr. John Potts, Miss Potts and Master Potts, of Cincinnati; Lieutenant Commander Cooper, Dr. May, Lieutenant Sticht, Lieutenant Greene, Ensign Abbott and Barker, and Midshipmen Furber, Page, Lawrence and Mann.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Walker entertained at dinner on

their private car on the C. and O. tracks Tuesday evening. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. John D. Potts, of Cincinnati; Lieut. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall and Ensigns Fridell, Randolph, Scudder and Lindsey Walker. The post hop given on Monday night at the administration building was a gay gathering of the Army and Navy. Among the young people visiting were: The Misses Havard, Miss Elsie Weaver, Miss Denise Mahan, Misses Booket and Miss Marie Potts; Messrs. Harrison, Captain Carpenter, U.S.N., Flag Lieutenant Bricker, Ensigns Landerburger, Hunt, Brooks and others; Midshipmen Baker, Fridell, Minor and others.

Three seamen suffering from scarlet fever contracted aboard the flagship Maine in Hampton Roads were taken to the U.S. Marine Hospital, on Hospital Point, Portsmouth, Tuesday afternoon. The names of the men are not yet known at the hospital, and their condition did not appear to be considered serious by the surgeon in charge. It was said at the hospital that they had no advices of any other men aboard the Maine or any other warship of the fleet here being sick.

Tuesday the fleet assembled in Hampton Roads preparatory to sailing on a West Indian practice cruise. At eleven o'clock, Wednesday, good-byes were said, anchors were weighed, and the magnificent white warship filed out in majestic column with Admiral Evans' flagship Maine in the lead.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Wise, retired, have arrived at the Chamberlin, where they will spend the rest of the winter. Gen. Thomas S. Sullivan, retired, and Miss Sullivan have returned to the Chamberlin for the remainder of the winter. Mrs. Dennis H. Mahan, wife of Captain Mahan, U.S.N., and Miss Mahan, are spending this week at the Chamberlin.

CAMP JOSSMAN.

Camp Jossman, P.I., Nov. 22, 1906.

Master Homer Sargent celebrated his ninth birthday recently by giving his friends a very happy and unique party. Among the amusements planned for the little folk were a peanut hunt, giving the donkey a tail and a Jack Horner pie, from which each guest pulled forth a very attractive souvenir. The children were fascinated by the place-cards, which were little birds made from palm leaves. Those present were: Brownie and Getty Norman, Jack and Billy Miller, Bryan Evans, Charles Gerhardt and Boo Sargent. Little Val Evans couldn't understand that lack of years might be a barrier to any such gathering and insisted upon being present. Val's persistence afforded not a little amusement. The home was very attractively decorated with palms and flowers for the occasion.

Mrs. Terrett and Mrs. Perkins left Monday for the trip on the Seward to the Southern Islands. Mrs. Perkins will leave Mrs. Terrett at Manila, going from there to take up her new residence at Camp McKinley. Until her household effects arrive she will be the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bowen. Major Perkins, 13th Inf., is in Leyte, commanding his battalion in the field, with headquarters at Burauen. Capt. and Mrs. DeWitt, Med. Dept., are among recent arrivals, ordered here from Stotsenberg.

Companies K and I, under command of Captain Conley and Lieutenant Widdifield, respectively, have left Camp Jossman for service in the field in Leyte.

Mrs. W. T. Davis arrived from Manila, where she has been the past month with Mr. Davis, who has been receiving medical treatment in the Division Hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will shortly leave for China, hoping for Mr. Davis's complete recovery with the change of climate.

Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer entertained at dinner Mrs. F. A. Smith, Miss Smith and Lieut. T. S. Moorman. Lieutenants Moorman, Robinson and Woodson were hosts for the greatest frolic since our arrival in Camp Jossman last Saturday night. The affair was called a "Foolish Party," where everyone acted naturally and found himself a success. The guests were entertained with the phonograph, dancing, cake walking, singing, games, etc., until a late hour. Dainty refreshments were served and everyone left declaring the bachelors the best of hosts.

Madame Bracken, accompanied by Mrs. Edwin J. Bracken, went to Manila and will leave on the Nov. 18 transport for the States. An informal hop was held at the club room Monday night and much enjoyed. Mrs. Smith entertained the members afterwards with dainty refreshments. A regular old-fashioned "sing" was then in order, when all the latest songs and the good old favorites were rehearsed. The return of many of the officers from Leyte added much to this occasion. Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Andres and Mr. Norton had as guests for dinner Mrs. F. A. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. Moorman, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Woodson. After dinner a moonlight ride to Buena Vista and back, accompanied by a native band, helped to pass the evening pleasantly.

Company M, in command of Captain Evans, left for Leyte at noon yesterday. Companies C and E, commanded by Captain Price and Lieutenant W. H. Johnson, respectively, arrived from Leyte yesterday.

Mrs. Gibner entertained Sunday night with a most delightful dinner. The guests were: Mrs. F. A. Smith, Miss Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer, Capt. and Mrs. DeWitt and Lieutenant Russell. Lieut. W. C. Russell is again occupying his quarters in Camp Jossman after three months in Leyte.

Camp Jossman was visited by Major Gen. Leonard Wood and his party, consisting of Major Gen. J. M. Lee, Colonel Scott, of the Constabulary, Captain Langhorne, Captain McCaskay, Mr. Fletcher, Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Thompson. The party was escorted by Major Terrett and his staff, Companies A, C and D, as a battalion, under command of Capt. Charles Gerhardt, and the band, to Major Terrett's quarters, where a very delightful reception was held. The visitors were delighted with the warmth and cordiality of the host.

After the military duties of inspection were completed the officers returned to Major Terrett's, where dainty refreshments and entertainment were waiting for them. All regretted Mrs. Terrett's absence, but Miss Terrett was hostess with her usual charming and capable manner.

Lieutenants Norton and Robinson, with a detachment of twenty men and carbadores, will soon leave for mapping duty on Negros. Lieutenant Woodson has been detailed as acting chief signal officer of the Department of the Visayas, with station at Iloilo. He has but recently returned from Samar, where he was constructing telegraph lines. Lieutenant Mason, side to Col. F. A. Smith in Samar, made a short visit in the post Monday afternoon. Many of the ladies are enjoying horseback riding and tennis. Every afternoon finds a party of one or the other.

FORT SCREVEN.

Fort Screven, Ga., Dec. 28, 1906.

Christmas day passed very pleasantly at this pretty post; the weather was superb, with a touch of crispness in the air. Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Hicks entertained the officers and ladies at an informal luncheon, where delicious egg-nogg was drunk to numerous toasts. The guests were treated to a good old-fashioned, break-down performance by two of the negro servants. In the evening, after the various dinner parties were over, every one met in Quarters No. 2, where Santa Claus was "at home," and where the dear old gentleman was found with a beautifully decorated tree, from which he presented little gifts, which had a special "tag" for the recipient—as, for instance, the Q.M. "who, as he is always getting kicks," was handed a mule; or the recently married couples, given two spoons neatly tied together. Capt. H. Hall, who impersonated the good saint, created a great deal of merriment by his witty and apt remarks. After some hours spent in games, etc., refreshments were passed and every one gave a vote of thanks to the young ladies of the post—Miss Patterson, Miss Davidson and the Misses Steyer—for originating and carrying out the party so successfully.

For its size Fort Screven is quite a gay post, and the young people of Savannah find it quite attractive, numerous parties coming down for tennis, or walks on our magnificent beach.

General Duval comes to-morrow for his annual inspection, and will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Patterson, who are old friends.

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JUSTICE TO DOCTOR WHITE.

We gladly publish in another column a letter from Hon. Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, in refutation of a statement which recently appeared to the effect that he had complained to the President and the Secretary of War that the course in military training at Cornell was seriously interfering with the academic course of instruction. One has but to read Doctor White's outspoken letter to realize how he has been misrepresented with respect to this important question of military instruction at civilian institutions of learning. Yet, while he has reason to complain that his attitude should have been so completely misunderstood, there is a certain compensation for the incident in the fact that it has served to draw from so eminent an educator as Doctor White a statement of such helpful force on a subject of large concern to educational interests.

Doctor White's estimate of the value of military instruction at universities is an extremely high one, and it is based upon observation and experience covering the whole period since Cornell was founded. He frankly declares that rather than abolish or curtail the military course, he would do away with some other branch of instruction, and he makes the interesting suggestion that the military course might profitably be made compulsory during the first years of the university term. Doctor White recalls the interesting fact that at the outbreak of the Civil War the Southern Confederacy possessed a marked advantage in that it was able to draw into its armies a large number of young men who had already received military instruction under West Point graduates in colleges and schools in various parts of the South, and it was with the idea of providing similar instruction for young men in the North that the military course at Cornell was established. The results of that course are sufficiently indicated by the simple statement that in the Spanish War alone sixty-eight Cornell graduates served worthily in the United States Army. The officers of the Army who have served as military instructors at Cornell "have nobly fulfilled their duties," says Doctor White, and there is a lofty tribute to their ability and zeal in his generous statement that their association with the university has invariably been wholesome and uplifting.

We confidently believe that Doctor White's earnest approval of the military course at universities will commend it to progressive educators who have not yet sufficiently appreciated its value. As he truly remarks, there is something about the man who has done military duty which gives him an advantage in the struggle for existence. Such a man has learned to be methodical, exact, candid, truthful, sober and keenly sensible of his responsibilities as a citizen, and it is for men possessing such qualities that the great wealth-producing enterprises of modern life reserve their richest rewards.

In a nation like ours, possessed of vast military resources, but opposed by tradition to the maintenance of a large standing army, it is in the highest degree important that the military spirit should be intelligently developed and kept alive. To that end military instruction should be required during the first years of the term at every university in the country, as Doctor White proposes. In that way our great institutions of learning would add to our population every year a veritable army of robust, patriotic young men trained in the rudiments of the soldier's calling from whom the republic could easily draw those required as officers for our volunteer armies in time of war. Every young man who takes the military course at institutions where Army officers are detailed as instructors becomes a valuable asset of the nation. He is a part of our great unorganized military reserve whose existence gives increased security to our liberties and institutions. Doctor White, in the course of his long and distinguished career, has rendered services of lasting honor and usefulness to his country, and among them we unhesitatingly class his earnest appeal for compulsory military training at universities as a measure of national defense and educational progress.

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Vacancies for midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy, including those now existing and those which will be caused by graduation of the class of 1907, for which nominations may be made by Senators and Representatives between June 1, 1906, and March 4, 1907, number all told 351. Of these, 33 vacancies now exist, for which appointments are to be made by Senators, and 117 vacancies are to be filled by appointments by Representatives. Of the appointments to be made to fill vacancies caused by graduation, 40 are to be made by Senators, and 161 by Representatives.

ARTICLE SIXTY-TWO, A.W.

Senator Foraker is obviously in error in one statement made by him in the speech from which we made extracts last week. Article 62, A.W., was not enacted after the Civil War. It is on the contrary as old as our Army Regulations. The non-enumerated indefinable offenses of military life have been gathered up by legislative authority and placed in the Articles of War under the titles of "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" and "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." These provisions, taken originally from the British military law, were in substance incorporated in our first code of 1775, and have subsequently appeared in every issue of the Articles of War.

In the Articles of War enacted in 1806, Art. 83 provides for the punishment of "Conduct unbecoming an officer," etc., and Art. 90, for "Conduct prejudicial to good order," etc. (see 2 Stat. at large, 309 and 371). These articles remained in force until the revision of the statutes of the United States in 1873, when the former article became No. 61, and the latter No. 62.

Until the publication of Circular No. 9, of March 15, 1893, but one form of discharge existed. Until Feb. 15, 1889, the character to be given was held to be discretionary with the company or detachment commanders, with the sound exercise of which no post or other commander could interfere. But on that date an order was issued from the headquarters of the Army, G.O. No. 15, providing that it was the duty of the company commander to inform the soldier in advance of his discharge of the character to be given him, and if the soldier deemed that injustice was being done him by giving him less than a good character, the post commander should convene a board to determine the matter.

Previous to the publication of Cir. No. 9 the part of the discharge certificate which related to character was not considered a legal part of the discharge, and notwithstanding the fact that the space for character was cut off and the soldier discharged without character, the discharge was in law taken to be an honorable discharge. A dishonorable discharge could only be issued by reason of a sentence of court-martial and in such cases the face of the discharge certificate stated in express terms that the soldier was "dishonorably" discharged by reason of sentence of court-martial, and of course the space left for "character" was also cut off.

The discharge certificates thus described conformed to the Fourth Article of War and to the penal code of the Army. But in 1893 the Executive Department of the Government undertook to prescribe other methods of discharge and different kinds of discharge certificates, which were enumerated in Circulars No. 9 and 15, Headquarters of the Army of 1893, and were subsequently embraced in the Army Regulations of 1895, with the additional provision that in ordinary cases when the company commander refused to give the soldier a good character a discharge without honor could only be issued upon the findings of a board convened at the instance of the soldier concerned, should he believe himself aggrieved in the matter. But this safeguard was not to apply to cases in which the Secretary of War directed in orders discharge without honor.

Senate bill 7330, introduced by Senator Dick of Ohio, and its duplicate, H.R. bill 21400, introduced by Mr. Capron, of Rhode Island, was published in our issue of Dec. 15. It is a bill "to regulate and equalize the pay of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Revenue Marine Service." It proposes an increase of pay for the Army of twenty per cent. for all from the general down to the lowest private and gives officers of the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Revenue Marine Service exactly the same pay according to corresponding rank and length of service. The law giving Army and marine officers and all enlisted men retirement after thirty years' service is extended to naval officers. Midshipmen after graduation are given the pay of second lieutenants, which is that of military cadets after their graduation. Civil professors at the academies are given longevity pay and commutation for quarters. The present Army pay was fixed in 1872, since which time there has been no increase, although the increase in cost of living during that period of thirty-four years has been from forty to sixty per cent. It is believed that this plain fact, with the knowledge of those in authority as to the expenses to which military and naval officers and enlisted men are subject, will show the justice of such a reasonable increase and appeal to them for speedy and favorable action. An advantage of this bill from a naval point of view is that it simplifies the present Navy pay table, and places all officers on an equal footing at the beginning, and provides for similar consideration as they pass on in grade, and in this way removes one of the most frequent sources of discontent and unrest. The varying rates of pay in force to-day for line officers, naval constructors, civil engineers, and chaplains, are all eliminated without injustice to the vested right of anyone. The 10 per cent. longevity pay, the provision for quarters or the commutation for quarters, and the privilege of purchasing fuel, are all in accordance with present usage, and long established custom. These provisions are extended to the civil professors at the two academies in accordance with the recommendations of Boards of Visitors. Cadets at the Military Academy are immediately after graduation commissioned and given the pay of second lieutenants. This measure places midshipmen on the same pay after their graduation. The pay now provided is totally inadequate, and there are few midshipmen who do not start out from the

Academy heavily in debt to tailors and others for the outfit with which they must provide themselves immediately after graduation. Legislation has been repeatedly urged in behalf of paymasters' clerks, many of whom have served thirty years or more at sea. This bill gives them what is now provided for all enlisted men—retirement after thirty years' service or for disability incurred in line of duty. H.R. 23109, introduced by Mr. Calderhead and published in another column, also increases Army pay for all ranks and grades above that of private whose pay is to remain as now for the first and second year of service, with an increase of one dollar per month for the third year, three dollars for the fourth, fifth and sixth year of continuous service and one dollar per month for each successive period of three years' continuous service.

Paragraph 164 of the Army Regulations, relating to the accounts of deceased soldiers, has been amended to read as follows: The accounts of deceased soldiers are settled by the Auditor of the War Department, and the following is the order of distribution provided for by the act of Congress approved June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 750): Were the amount due the decedent's estate is less than five hundred dollars and no demand is presented by a duly appointed legal representative of the estate, the accounting officers may allow the amount found due to the decedent's widow or legal heirs in the following order of precedence: First, to the widow; second, if the decedent left no widow, or the widow be dead at the time of settlement, then to the children or their issue, per stirpes; third, if no widow or descendants, then to the father and mother in equal parts, provided the father has not abandoned the support of his family, in which case to the mother alone; fourth, if either the father or mother be dead then to the one surviving; fifth, if there be no widow, child, father or mother at the date of settlement, then to the brothers and sisters and children of deceased brothers and sisters, per stirpes: Provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to prevent payment from the amount due the decedent's estate of funeral expenses; provided a claim therefor is presented by the person or persons who actually paid the same before settlement by the accounting officers. When the amount due to the decedent's estate exceeds the sum of five hundred dollars legal administration of the estate is necessary. Officers are advised that, in the cases of single men, it is a safe rule to dispose of the effects as prescribed in paragraph 161 and leave the responsibility of distribution to the Treasury Department.

It is now an assured fact that Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, at present in command on the Asiatic Station, will be the next Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The probabilities are that Rear Admiral Converse will be relieved about May 1 by Admiral Brownson, who, while he will retire for age in July, will probably be held over to complete the usual term of four years as Chief of a Bureau. The rumor that Secretary Metcalf had chosen another officer than Admiral Brownson to become Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has proved to be unfounded. Now that it is certain that Admiral Brownson is to become Chief of the Bureau, speculation is rife in Navy circles as to what officer will be chosen to succeed Capt. William P. Potter as Assistant Chief of the Bureau, when Captain Potter is relieved from that duty in March to take command of the battleship Vermont. It is probable, if the gossip among the officers on duty in the Navy Department is correct, that either Comdr. William H. H. Southerland or Comdr. Charles J. Badger will be selected for this important duty. Commander Southerland rendered most excellent service for nearly two years in command of the patrol of Navy vessels in the waters of Santo Domingo and is now "waiting orders" at his home in Washington. Commander Badger was only recently relieved from command of the cruiser Chicago on the Pacific Station and is also awaiting orders.

Flag officers have been finally selected for the Atlantic Fleet. Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commander-in-chief, will have command of the First Squadron, and Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, who has been superintendent of the Naval Training Service, will be the divisional commander of the First Squadron. Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis will command the Second Squadron of the fleet, and Rear Admiral William H. Emory will be the divisional commander of that squadron. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham, who has been in command of the receiving ship Franklin at the Norfolk Navy Yard, will succeed Rear Admiral Thomas as superintendent of the Naval Training System, and Comdr. Walter C. Cowles will succeed Captain Dillingham in command of the receiving ship Franklin.

Assistant Secretary of War Oliver purposes to limit the participation in Army camps to one regiment in each State, as he told the Military Committee of the House. An organization or two of Regulars, Cavalry or Infantry, should go with the militia in the State camps as a sort of model. A scheme is being worked up to interest the militia in taking part in the Coast Artillery work and maneuvers. Secretary Oliver said: "The increased cost for Regulars is not very great. They generally reach their camps marching, that being a part of their education. It is perfectly useless to make the militia do that. The bulk of the cost for the militia is transportation." General Oliver asked for an appropriation to enable him to furnish the organized militia with the small arms used by the Regulars. He said: "I have petitions from near-

ly all the States about that. The representation at the annual national trophy match has increased from three States to thirty-six States, showing the growth of interest in rifle practice. They all should have the same arms and have the same chance." The Secretary expressed a poor opinion of retired officers as militia inspectors. Many States have refused to have them. The kind they want is young lieutenants 25 or 30 years of age. They do not want high-ranking men, but active young men. It is suggested that the seventy odd officers detailed at West Point be reduced to fifty-eight. The officers detailed number 600, and more officers are needed for the Army.

The case of Private Grafton on appeal has been entered upon the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Army will be surprised to learn that the case against him is to be conducted by the Attorney General of the United States. This presents the extraordinary spectacle of a member of the Cabinet, representing the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, appearing to prosecute a soldier for obeying the instructions of the War Department, by which he was controlled while on guard duty in the Philippines. We doubt whether there is an officer of the Army who will say that Grafton in any way exceeded those instructions; yet he was punished by imprisonment for twelve years by a civilian judge representing the hostile people among whom he was placed by the orders of the War Department. As if this were not sufficient, now that he has appealed from that most unrighteous decision, the Government of the United States is appearing against him! But he is not without friends, and, thanks to the active interest taken in his case by officers of the Army and others, two able attorneys of Washington will appear before the U.S. Supreme Court in behalf of Grafton. One of them is Mr. Louis A. Pratt, formerly connected with the office of the Attorney General, and the other, Mr. F. D. McKenney. An effort will be made to have the case of Grafton advanced, so as to secure an early decision.

Instructions have been issued from the War Department to all officers of the general recruiting service, which say in part: "Recruits are needed in large numbers for the Coast Artillery, the Field Artillery, the white Infantry and the white Cavalry. Recruiting officers are enjoined to redouble their efforts to secure for these arms desirable recruits who are qualified in all respects for the military service. It is urgently necessary that recruiting in all recruiting districts shall be developed to the greatest practicable extent, and recruiting officers who have not already as many auxiliary stations as can be operated profitably in their districts will at once take into special consideration the question of locating additional auxiliary stations in such districts and will report their conclusions and recommendations to the War Department. The necessity for developing to the utmost recruiting in the large cities is especially emphasized, and recruiting officers stationed therein who have not already as many auxiliary stations within the city limits as can be operated profitably are particularly enjoined to take proper steps to increase the number of such auxiliary stations at the earliest practicable date."

An effort is to be made by the War Department during the present session of Congress to obtain legislation authorizing a return in the Army to the office of "Adjutant General" instead of "The Military Secretary," and similarly "Adjutant General's Department" instead of "The Military Secretary's Department." The term Military Secretary has never been particularly liked in the Army and there is now a strong feeling in the War Department that the old, time-honored office of "Adjutant General" should be re-established. Just how this change is to be accomplished, is not known, but it is probable that it will be done through the medium of the forthcoming Army Appropriation bill. It is desired to avoid discussion in Congress on this matter, but there is no question but a determined effort will be made to make the change. Officers of the Military Secretary's Department, it is believed, would welcome a return to the offices of Adjutant General and Assistant Adjutant General, which is now favored by the War Department.

It has been so persistently declared in the daily press that our amiable Secretary of War, Hon. William H. Taft, was an active candidate for his party's nomination for President in 1908 that he gave out on Dec. 29 the following characteristically modest and candid statement of his attitude: "For the purpose of relieving the burden imposed by recent publications upon some of my friends among the Washington newspaper correspondents of putting further inquiries to me, I wish to say that my ambition is not political; that I am not seeking the presidential nomination; that I do not expect to be the Republican candidate, if for no other reason because of what seems to me to be objections to my availability which do not appear to lessen with the continued discharge of my own official duty; but that I am not foolish enough to say that in the improbable event that the opportunity to run for the great office of President were to come to me, I should decline it, for this would not be true."

A fire started at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on Jan. 3, among the camp and equipment stores on the gun wharf and a great quantity of material is reported destroyed. After several hours of hard work the flames were gotten under control.

STATEMENT FROM DR. WHITE.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1906.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

My attention has been called to an article in a recent number of your journal, in which it is stated that I had lately called upon the President and Secretary of War and complained of the course in military science and tactics in Cornell University as seriously interfering with the academic course of instruction.

May I not rely on your sense of justice to set the matter right? The simple fact is that you have been misinformed. My call upon the President and Secretary of War, to which you refer, was for a purpose the very opposite of that alleged in the article. I did not urge them to suppress our military instruction, but to maintain it. The fact is that from the very beginnings of Cornell University I have always stood firmly in behalf of the maintenance of the military department in its highest efficiency. At the very organization of the University, when it was proposed to substitute for military drill courses of lectures which might or might not be attended by the students, I took the ground that this was to defeat one of the main purposes of our charter; the great Act of Congress, of 1862, which founded what are known as "land grant institutions," which have now become forty-six in number. I called attention to the fact that the reason why the clause necessitating military tactics was placed by Congress in our charter was that in that time of stress and peril Congress, seeing that the South had derived great benefit from military instruction in its schools, wished to have something of the same kind in the North. My advice was taken by the trustees, Colonel Whittlesey, of the Army, was called to take charge of the department, and from that day to this I have been a believer in it, for the following reasons:

First, because it trains up a large body of educated men, who, if necessity comes, can be drawn upon for military service.

That this argument is valid is shown by the fact that no fewer than sixty-eight Cornell graduates had positions in the Army during our late war with Spain, and to one of them, who lost his life at El Caney, a noble memorial in bronze has been erected in the University library by his fellow students.

Second, on account of the fact, which I have often stated in public addresses here and elsewhere, that a great republic like this is not to escape civil commotions from time to time, and that the more of its educated men who have some knowledge of military tactics and some military spirit, the less likely a mere wild, unthinking mob is to terrorize our various communities.

Third, I have steadily supported the military department on account of its value to the young men themselves. The students of Cornell are largely from the people of comparatively small means. Very many of them come from the farms and the counters, and though as a rule the very-best of fellows, they are often, when they reach the University, careless and rather "slouchy." Military drill "sets them up," makes them stand straight, makes them look a person to whom they are speaking straight in the face, enables them to give and take the word of command; and if I were called upon to name the one thing which I think we should not dispense with in Cornell University, it is this same military drill which your article charges me with opposing and criticizing. So far from opposing it, I have always supported it, and I never uttered a word of criticism regarding it in my life—for the simple reason that, as a civilian, I do not feel competent to criticize it. We have had in charge of it a succession of splendid Army men, like Colonel Whittlesey, Major Burbank, Colonel Bell, Colonel Schuyler, Major Van Ness, the present incumbent of the professorship, Captain Barton, and many others, who have nobly fulfilled their duties, and who am I that I should criticize them? Never has one word of criticism of them or their work escaped my lips, or, indeed, entered my mind. I go so far in this matter that if I had my military drill would be required during the first years at every university in this country. I believe that American liberty would be far better secured thereby.

I have, at all suitable times, taken occasion to proclaim this faith, and every old graduate of Cornell under my presidency will remember that again and again I have publicly preached the doctrines above laid down against short-sighted grumblers who cannot see the value of military training or who begrudge the time it requires.

Your article is also specially unjust in speaking of a disagreement on this subject between the present president, Dr. Schurz, and myself. So far from this being the case, we are completely in accord regarding it, and I called upon the President and Secretary Taft at his suggestion and expressed his ideas, which were in complete agreement with my own. I may also say that I had previously brought up the same subject before the executive committee of the trustees, and found that they were thoroughly in agreement with me.

Your article states that I allege that the military course is interfering with the academic course. Any such charge is utterly baseless. There is no study in the academic course which I would not suppress sooner than give up the military drill, which I believe in so fully and always have believed in.

My experience of over forty years, since I took part in founding Cornell University, shows me that young men who go forth from the institution with good military training are at an advantage in comparison with those who have shirked or slighted it. There is a certain something about the man who has done military duty which gives him, in the struggle for existence, a better chance than the man who has simply "slouched" it. He is more of a man among men.

Before closing, let me add another reason why I believe military training in universities to be a good thing. This is, that it brings intelligent and cultivated military men into the institution, to the great good of the resident faculty, and, as I fully believe, to their own good. It is an excellent thing to have men trained among the actualities of military service brought into close contact with men devoted entirely to science and literature. It benefits both.

Permit me to say in conclusion that, of all the charges that have ever been brought against me during my life, this, above referred to, has surprised me most; for the facts alleged are completely the opposite of the facts which occurred, and my whole attitude as president of the University and during twenty years since as a trustee, has been known to every trustee, professor and student as the very opposite of that imputed to me by your informant. May I not, therefore, rely on your sense of justice, not merely to set me right in the matter, but, what is far more important, to make known the fact that the Cornell University authorities have no wish to evade

the provisions of their charter by giving up the military training which has proved so valuable, both from the educational and the patriotic points of view? I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW D. WHITE.

SENATOR LODGE AND THE NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Much surprise is expressed in Massachusetts that Senator Lodge, who is recognized as one of the President's spokesmen, should have gone further than any other man in Congress in criticizing negro soldiers. As indicating this feeling the following, from the Springfield Republican, will suffice: "As the successor of Charles Sumner, Senator Lodge is surprising Massachusetts in the matter of the negro soldiers. It is not that he stands by the President so loyally; the point that excites amazement is that Mr. Lodge should have been the first man in official life to attack gratuitously the record of the 25th Infantry prior to the Brownsville episode. Neither the President nor Secretary Taft had done that. Secretary Taft, indeed, had said that 'colored troops are quite as well disciplined and behaved as the average of other troops.' Major Blockson in his report wrote that 'the battalion had an excellent reputation up to Aug. 13.' But Senator Lodge, the successor of Charles Sumner, had scarcely opened his mouth in answer to Senator Foraker when he charged that these soldiers had a bad record. In other times and under other administrations, Massachusetts would not have been found playing such a role in the Senate. Massachusetts would have had a Senator who would have sought to defend these soldiers rather than have sought to besmirch them. Yes, Charles Sumner is dead; and so is George F. Hoar."

We are glad to find the Springfield Republican approving the action of Senator Lodge in defending General Garlington and Major Blockson against the charges of partiality in their reports on the Brownsville affair. The question of an officer's political or personal inheritance does not enter into the discharge of his official duty, and Senator Lodge was quite right in saying so. The two officers concerned simply performed the task imposed upon them by the President, which was to ascertain facts as a guide to his action. It remains to be shown that they were mistaken as to the facts, and this is the matter into which the Senate is proposing to inquire. It is best to leave it in their hands, as the dismissed soldiers are no longer subject to military control. Meantime the reports of Major Blockson and General Garlington must be accepted as conclusive.

What now concerns the Army is the result of the trial of Major Penrose and Captain Macklin. It appears from the statements of General Garlington and Major Blockson, before the General Staff and previously, that the officers in immediate command at Fort Brown on the night of the disturbance acted upon the theory that the post was being attacked from without. Not having the remotest suspicion then that there was a mutiny, they took no precautions against it. In his statement before the General Staff General Garlington said, with reference to Major Penrose and Capt'n Macklin:

"I cannot see that any criminal charge will lie against them nor any charge of neglect of duty that would hold before any court. There was error of judgment, and all of the subsequent errors, if errors you could call them, were made as a result of the first error; that was that the commanding officer, as soon as he heard the shots, immediately went out and went to the barracks on the assumption that the place was being attacked from the city, and he at once made dispositions of his men as soon as they got into ranks to repel an attack from the city along the wall, and the other officers fell right into that same view. * * * I reflected upon that matter a great deal, and I couldn't see that any charge of neglect of duty would hold against any of the officers, except probably the officer of the day, and the officer of the day, as I look on it, could claim that there was no regulation or order that required him to remain awake all night or wear his saber, and that he had followed out the general custom. I asked, particularly, the commanding officer if he had given any order that the guard should be inspected between twelve o'clock and daylight, and he had not. Personally, I think that the officer of the day failed to do his whole duty, because I think if a man, as officer of the day, takes off his clothes and goes to sleep and fails to turn up he commits an offense, but I didn't think that under the customs followed in the Service and the orders that usually exist at posts that a charge against him for neglect of duty would hold."

Because the officers could not find out anything about the affair Major Blockson got the impression that they were not doing their whole duty. He further said: "It is customary in the Service for officers to go to bed after they have made their inspection. But, at the same time, on account of the events of the few days preceding, all the trouble having occurred in Captain Macklin's company (nearly all of it), i.e., the treatment against his men by people of the town and on account of the precautions which the commanding officer had taken earlier in the evening, it would seem to me he ought to have exercised extraordinary vigilance, which he did not. * * * With regard to the roll-calls, there was practically none in Co. C at all. There was no officer with Co. C that night, the officer of the day being Captain Macklin. Co. B only had one officer, Lieutenant Lawrason, who was a very young man and very inexperienced. Roll-call was not accurate in that company at all."

"I never attributed any value to it, because I knew that the officers all believed that they were being attacked and that their main idea was to defend themselves. Captain Lyon's roll-call didn't occur until his men were out on the defensive line there by the wall, and there were quite a number of men absent. I am sure they were not counted."

"There was only one officer with each company and the battalion adjutant and quartermaster, and with the commanding officer there were only five officers there altogether, and I think that colored soldiers especially need their complement of officers. The present methods of discipline, especially of negro troops, are very different from what they were fifteen or twenty years ago. In those days the officers and non-commissioned officers were much more severe in their discipline. They kept the men down, and when they wanted to find out anything from the men they used strenuous efforts, something like the sweating process of the police of the present days. It makes a great difference, especially with colored troops."

Assuming a guilty knowledge on the part of at least some of the soldiers examined by General Garlington, it is certainly surprising that no information could be obtained from them, in view of the fact that there was no such difficulty in former cases. The outbreak at Sturges City, Dakota, occurred over twenty-one years ago—Sept. 25, 1885. Then, as the result of an investiga-

tion by an Army board, direct and conclusive evidence was obtained against four men. In the case of the shooting at about the same time of Dr. Lynch, the most damaging testimony against the culprit, Corporal Hannon, was given by a colored soldier, Private Binford, Co. A, 25th Inf. When some peaceful Indians were attacked and beaten by negro soldiers at Fort Grant seven years ago, Oct. 23, 1899, Private Briggs acknowledged his guilt and gave the names of five other men who were present. When the jail at El Paso was fired into, Feb. 17, 1901, Capt. R. H. L. Loughborough commanded by name in his report eleven enlisted men of the 25th Infantry, nine non-commissioned officers, a cook and a private, "who have been loyal and faithful, voluntarily coming to me with information, without which it would have been much more difficult, if not impossible, to have apprehended the guilty."

These experiences would seem to dispose of the theory that negro soldiers cannot be induced to testify against their comrades and suggests the possibility that some other explanation is required of the difficulty of obtaining testimony at Brownsville. What that explanation is may appear hereafter.

COST OF SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION.

General Crozier stated in his hearing before the House Committee on Appropriations that the Ordnance Department last year manufactured 40,000,000 rounds of ammunition, the capacity of the Frankfort Arsenal being 75,000,000. They purchased 9,000,000 rounds in addition to this from private manufacturers at a cost 25 per cent. in excess of the cost at the Government arsenal. This was to assist in keeping alive private plants to be called upon in war. No commercial arms now in the market use the new ammunition. Reserve ammunition is being manufactured, provided at the rate of 10,000,000 rounds per gun for 600,000 guns, or 180,000,000 rounds in all. There are 400,000 Krag-Jorgensen guns, 100,000 of them in the bands of the militia. It is proposed to accumulate one hundred rounds per gun for these, or 40,000,000 rounds in all. The bullet is being changed from .220 grains to 150 grains and lengthened by three-tenths of an inch and made more pointed. This reduces the weight and increases the velocity from 400 to 600 feet. It is intended to purchase for prizes in rifle practice 200 magazine rifles, with telescopic sights, costing \$75 each. There are 500 .22-caliber guns for gallery practice and 500 more are being manufactured. We have 336 field guns, or two per 1,000 for 168,000 men. The new gun fires so much more rapidly that the old proportion is not needed. Germany has 5.76 per 1,000 of infantry, France 3.3, Russia 3.65, Austria 3.43, Italy 3.5. The chairman suggested that we ought to have more guns.

Concerning the purchase of small-arms ammunition General Crozier said: "The cost of what we purchased last year, which was the first purchase since about the time of the Spanish war, was about 25 per cent. higher than of what we manufactured. This was counting the cost to the Government of all the elements which a private manufacturer must take into account, except profit. That is to say, we counted the interest on the value of the plant; we counted a sum for fire loss—which is ordinarily called 'insurance,' although the Government does not insure. We counted a sum for the pay of officers and enlisted men engaged in superintending and guarding the establishment."

General Crozier: "The Government plant is sufficient to manufacture all that we require."

The Chairman: "Why, then, did you buy when it cost more?"

General Crozier: "For two or three reasons. The most important were these: The Government establishment, although sufficient for the needs of the Army in time of peace and for the accumulation of a reserve, would not be nearly sufficient in time of war. It is impossible to retain in existence in the hands of private individuals a reserve plant, unused in time of peace."

Mr. Slayden: "This is a premium which we pay for having some ready to do the work when it is urgently needed."

General Crozier explained that his orders for 9,000,000 rounds were distributed among three establishments—the U.S. Cartridge Company, the Union and the Worcester. As these last two are in process of consolidation, he will hereafter have only two firms to deal with. The price paid was, as we are informed, \$42.50 per thousand, whereas the price charged private purchasers is only \$30 per thousand. This extra charge the manufacturers explain, is due to the rigid Government inspection which throws back upon their hands a large percentage of the cartridges manufactured for the Government and which they cannot otherwise dispose of. They further assert that if the cartridges turned out from the Government factories are inferior and that if they were subjected to a like inspection they would cost quite as much. It is more likely that "the gentleman's agreement" which exists among the cartridge manufacturers enables them to control prices.

As their profits are so large as to enable them to earn extraordinary dividends on their capital, perhaps if they were subjected to the same competition as the armor plate manufacturers, they might find a way of furnishing cartridges to the Government at a less price. There was a project on foot a year or two ago for starting a new cartridge factory. With proper encouragement such a project might succeed even now, so that the present monopoly in cartridge manufacture might be broken to the benefit of the Ordnance Department. This would enable General Crozier to accomplish one object he says he has in view, which is to encourage competition in cartridge manufacture. He can hardly accomplish this by giving orders to concerns who are combined to compel him to pay what they choose to charge and which is, if we are correctly informed, more than a third more than the price to the private purchaser. General Crozier may well say that he was staggered by the price he had to pay and which led him to reduce his intended order of 15,000,000 rounds to 9,000,000 rounds.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

Inasmuch as there are two battalions of the 3d Infantry at Fort Wright and one at Fort Lawton, a question arose regarding the transfer of the regimental headquarters and band from their present station at Lawton to Wright. It was decided to retain regimental headquarters and band at Fort Lawton, inasmuch as quarters at Fort Wright are barely sufficient for the garrison now there.

Source from which arms and equipment for men of machine gun platoons are obtained: Question arose

whether arms and equipments for these men should be obtained from their respective companies, or whether the platoon commander should have a supply of these articles the same as a company commander. It was decided that these men should be supplied from their companies.

Amendment of A.R. 129: This paragraph relates to allowances of deserters, and being in conflict with paragraph 1174, amendment was directed so as to provide that pay and allowances of apprehended deserters extend from date of apprehension to expiration of term of enlistment, and thereafter while making good the time lost.

Interpretation of Infantry Drill Regulations, paragraphs 230 and 234: Question was raised as to manner of squads changing direction in forming line of squads from line at a half. It was directed that reply be made that the squads execute right or left turn.

Interpretations, Manual of Guard Duty: Question arose whether, in the absence of an officer of the guard, and when his duties are performed by the sergeant, the corporal, in reporting his relief, uses the word "Sir." Also whether a sentinel in saluting an armed party remains at a present until the entire party has passed. Affirmative answer was made to the first question, and to the second, that a sentinel remains at the present until the salute is returned and the commander of the party brings his command to "front" from eyes right or left.

The question of sending additional Engineer troops to the Philippines Division was under consideration, but on account of the demand for these troops in the United States and Cuba, it was decided that it was impossible to spare additional Engineer troops for the Philippines.

Special course "A" marksman's badge: The existing regulations provide for the issue of a bar to be attached to this pin to indicate qualification for three years. It was directed that this provision be annulled so as to place this badge on the same basis as the regular marksman's pin.

VALUE OF ALL-BIG-GUN BATTLESHIPS.

Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., Inspector of Target Practice, publishes in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute an article on "The Inherent Tactical Qualities of All-Big-Gun, One-Caliber Battleships of High Speed, Large Displacement and Gun Power," in which he flatly dissents from certain views expressed by Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., in a previous number of the same publication. Captain Mahan's article was a study of the battle of the Sea of Japan, with special reference to ship types and gun power, and the author stated that many details of the battle were still lacking. His conclusions, as summarized by Commander Sims, were briefly as follows: 1. That in designing battleships of a certain displacement we are never justified in increasing the speed, within reasonable limits, at the expense of the equivalent weight in gun power. 2. That we are not justified in substituting heavy turret guns, such as 12-inch, for the equivalent weight of the usual intermediate guns, 6-inch, etc. In other words, that the all-big-gun ship is a mistake. 3. That, considering the necessary limit of expenditures, and the requirements of a navy with wide naval responsibility, we should not materially increase the size of the ships now being designed.

Commander Sims believes that if Captain Mahan when he wrote his paper had been in possession of information concerning the battle of the Sea of Japan, which has since become available, his conclusions would have been somewhat different. Commander Sims contends that those conclusions are opposed to those reached by practically all naval officers who have given this subject serious consideration; but so great is the weight of Captain Mahan's opinions, that they would doubtless be accepted by those who may not be in possession of certain recently acquired information, which bears with such directness and force upon the question of the fighting qualities of battleships as apparently to demonstrate that Captain Mahan's conclusions thereon are in error. Commander Sims then enters upon an exhaustive study of the battle of the Sea of Japan, based upon information supplied by Lieut. Richard D. White, U.S.N., who obtained it from an unnamed but official Russian observer, which, it is claimed, "gives the history of this action with greater precision than that with which any naval battle has ever before been reported." This report, it is contended, refutes Captain Mahan's conclusions in various particulars. Commander Sims holds that it may be safely assumed that Admiral Togo was in possession of the following important facts:

1. That his fleet speed was considerably greater than that of his enemy—the bottoms of his ships being clean and theirs foul, and there being slower ships in the Russian fleet than in his. 2. That his marksmanship was superior to that of the Russians. 3. That Russian gunnery training had for years been carried out with the object of bringing an enemy to close quarters, and that, even assuming that they had profited by their experience in the actions off Port Arthur, the Baltic fleet could not have had adequate training in long range firing. 4. That, in order to render effective the tactics indicated above, the Russian ships were heavily armed and their crews trained for rapidity of fire. The above being true, it is clear that Admiral Togo must have gone into action with two principal objects defined in his mind, namely: 1. Fight at the maximum range at which actual experience at battle practice had shown him that he could do effective hitting (about 6,000 yards), and at which he knew that the Russian fire would not be dangerous. 2. So maneuver as to maintain the least practicable rate of change of range while concentrating his fire as frequently as possible upon the head of the enemy's column.

It may also be assumed that Admiral Rojestvensky approached the Tsushima straits with two objects uppermost in his mind, namely: 1. To elude the Japanese and take shelter in Vladivostok until he could land his large supplies of stores and dock and refit his ships. 2. If forced to fight, to do so at the shortest range possible, where most of his shots would count. He was defeated in both of those objects solely by the superior speed of the Japanese, assuming, of course, that he could not pass the straits undetected, the Japanese being six or seven knots faster than his own ships. The sole tactical ability of the slow fleet is a negative one—one of equality only, us regards gun-fire; it can never attain an advantage of position, assuming equal skill on both sides; its tactical ability exists only in the open sea; and, even then, the fast fleet always has the great advantage of being able to: (1) Refuse or accept battle; (2) choose his own range; (3) control the rate of change of range; (4) control the compass bearing, thus taking advantage of the weather conditions that favor his own gun-fire. That is to say, always assuming equal tactical skill, the slow fleet can neither gain an advantage nor accomplish a definite object, while a fleet that is slightly faster can: (1) Bring the slow one to action, or refrain from so doing until the conditions suit him, or until he has made such disposition of his forces or auxiliaries as he pleases; (2)

can choose his own range, and change it at will; (3) can close to fighting range when the wind and sea and sun are in the most advantageous positions for increasing the range when these conditions become unfavorable to him. Commander Sims continues:

It follows from the above that the slow fleet must always fight at a disadvantage, even in the open sea; and that when restricted in its movements by the neighborhood of land or shoal water, by the necessity of protecting essential auxiliaries, by the necessity of reaching a definite point, or by the necessity of leaving a port in the face of a blockading enemy, it must inevitably be defeated by a faster fleet of equal power, and can be defeated even by a faster fleet of less power.

For example, twelve 6-knot vessels could be blockaded by a less number of 20-knot, or even 18-knot, vessels of the same individual gun-power, even assuming that the latter would refrain from attacking until the former were all outside and formed for battle, because the blockaded vessels would, on coming out, be caught between the land and the enemy, and thus forced to steer a practically straight course, while the faster fleet could, while keeping outside of effective range, draw ahead and then close in with a concentrated fire on the head of the column—or the stern of the column, if it reversed its course.

The blockaded fleet would be constrained to try and reach the open sea (in the same manner that the Russian squadron was constrained to continue northward, sooner or later, through the Tsushima Straits), and would suffer defeat in the process, by reason of the ability of the faster fleet repeatedly to assume positions enabling it to concentrate its fire on the extremities of the enemy's fleet.

Incidentally, it should also be noted that a fleet of small vessels would have a considerably less coal endurance than a fleet of large ones, when both are maneuvering at the speed of the former, and that the fleet of large vessels, while avoiding decisive action and preventing its enemy from proceeding in any given direction, can ultimately attack when the latter is obliged to abandon the open sea.

If, therefore, fast fleet can defeat a slow one under all circumstances except when the latter is entirely unrestricted in its movements, it seems clear that no nation would be justified in deliberately building a slow fleet having the above enumerated dangerous disadvantages; that is, a fleet that would be practically certain of defeat whenever the exigencies of its service in war brought it in contact with an enemy of equal force while in the neighborhood of land, or while restricted in its movements by the nature of its service or from any other cause.

From the above it seems clear that in the light of our present knowledge of the fundamental principles of long-range gun fire, a superiority of speed that will enable a fleet frequently to concentrate its fire on an enemy that is not entirely unrestricted in its movements is more important than the additional guns corresponding to the weight, in boilers and engines, required to give this superiority in speed.

It is of course admitted that the superior speed of new ships cannot at once be fully utilized while in fleet formation with slower ones, and that it would be very convenient if all nations would decide not to exceed a certain speed in the design of new vessels. But since such an agreement is probably impracticable; since at present they insist upon building large, 20-knot battleships, should we build 16-knot ships with about one-half the heavy gun-power? To do so would mean that, twenty-five years hence, when most of the existing ships will be on the scrap-heap, we would still have a 16-knot fleet, while our possible enemies would have 20-knot fleets of large vessels each with about twice as much gun-power. We would have more vessels—a longer fleet—but that would avail us nothing against an enemy having units of about double the gun-power concentrated in a fleet about one-half the length of ours, and with the necessary speed frequently to take up positions of advantage, thereby enabling them further to concentrate their fire, whenever the maneuvers of the enemy were restricted by any of the causes above mentioned.

Manifestly, one of the very greatest advantages afforded by large vessels is a tactical one, namely, the inherent ability to concentrate double the gun-power in a line of battle about one-half as long as that necessarily required for ships of about one-half the heavy gun-power; but this can best be explained after discussing the advantages of large vessels from the point of view of the control of gun-fire alone.

As to the advisability of building all-big-gun ships, that is, discarding all smaller guns (except torpedo-defense guns) and designing the ships to carry the maximum number of heavy turret guns, these alone to be used in battle against other ships, Commander Sims says:

I think it could be clearly shown that Captain Mahan is in error in concluding that it would add more to our naval strength to expend the same amount of money that the big ships would cost, for smaller and slower ships, carrying the usual intermediate guns (6-inch, etc.); and that, as in the question of speed, this error is due to the fact that much important information concerning the new methods of gun-fire was not considered by the author in preparing his article. Unfortunately, these methods of gun-fire cannot at present be specifically explained in a published article, as this would involve a discussion of our methods of controlling our ships' batteries and bringing our ships into action with an enemy. I may, however, assure the reader that, from the point of view of the efficiency of gun-fire alone, it would be unwise ever to build a man-of-war, of any type whatever, having more than one caliber of gun in her main battery. In other words, it may be stated that the abandonment of mixed-battery ships in favor of the all-big-gun, one-caliber ship was directly caused by the recognition of certain fundamental principles of naval marksmanship developed by gunnery officers. Therefore we have but to decide what the caliber for each class of ships should be, a decision which should present no special difficulty, provided it be first determined how we are to defeat the enemy—whether by the destruction of his ships (by sinking them or disabling their guns) or by the destruction or demoralization of their personnel.

Concerning the ships in question—large, all-big-gun, one-caliber ships—I believe it has already been clearly shown that, besides being necessarily superior at long ranges to ordinary battleships (having intermediate guns), they are also superior to them at all ranges, because of the superior protection of the big guns and their gun-crews—not to mention the superior hull protection.

In addition to the superior individual and tactical advantages of large vessels, they also possess the following economical advantages:

1. A fleet of ten 20,000-ton ships, each having a broadside fire of eight 12-inch guns (or eighty in all) would cost about 100 millions.

2. A fleet of twenty smaller vessels, each having a broadside fire of four 12-inch guns (or eighty in all), and the usual intermediate guns, would cost about 120 or 130 millions—though I previously assumed the cost of these fleets to be equal, in order to accentuate the tactical value of large ships.

3. It requires less men to man the main battery guns of an all-big-gun ship than of a mixed-battery ship. For example, it requires less men to serve the ten 12-inch guns of the Dreadnought than the four 12-inch, and sixteen 6-inch guns of the Missouri.

4. It will require no more men for the Dreadnought's crew than it would for the Missouri's—if she had a full complement of men (as measured by European standards), which neither she nor any of our battleships have.

5. The complement of officers of the Dreadnought is not as great as should be that of the Missouri, or Louisiana, because the former requires but one fire control party, while the latter ships require respectively two and three parties, as well as more officers to command the guns.

6. Therefore, assuming 800 men and twenty combatant offi-

cers in each ship, it will require 8,000 men and 200 officers for ten all-big-gun ships, and about 16,000 men and 400 officers for the fleet of small vessels having the same broadside fire.

(Incidentally, it may be remarked that if the money we have expended for the ships recently commissioned and now being completed had been put into 20,000-ton, all-big-gun ships, we would not now be embarrassed for either men or officers to man them—and would have a stronger fleet.)

7. It will cost nearly twice as much to dock the twenty small vessels as the ten large ones—and the latter fleet can be docked in one-half the time, which is a great advantage in time of war.

(Captain Mahan notes that the absence of a big ship—for docking, coaling, repairing, etc.—reduces the strength of its fleet more than the absence of a small one, but he neglects to note that with twice as many ships in a fleet there will be twice as many absentees in a given time.)

8. From the above it is clear that the cost of maintaining a fleet of small vessels, having the same broadside fire as a fleet of large vessels (of double the individual broadside fire), will be nearly twice as much as that of a fleet of large vessels of about the same total gun-power.

9. I understand that the cost of maintaining a battleship is over one million dollars per year. Therefore the yearly maintenance of the fleet of ten large vessels would cost about ten million dollars less than that of the twenty smaller ones.

10. The final conclusion is that, for the sum that it would cost to maintain twenty small battleships, we could maintain a fleet of ten large ones, that would be greatly superior in tactical qualities, effective hitting capacity, speed, protection, and inherent ability, to concentrate its gun-fire, and have a sufficient sum left over to build one 20,000-ton battleship each year—not to mention needing fewer officers and men to handle the more efficient fleet.

In conclusion, Commander Sims states that he has attempted to show that Captain Mahan's conclusions are probably in error only because they appear to be founded largely upon mistaken facts.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Vesuvius, formerly a dynamite cruiser, is at the Washington Navy Yard where she is being fitted with two submerged torpedo tubes; one an 18-inch tube, such as is now in use in the Navy, and the other a 21-inch tube, recently built at the Naval Gun Factory for experimental purposes. As soon as the work is completed the Vesuvius will go to Key West, accompanied by the torpedo boat Morris, for the purpose of carrying on experimental firing, which would be greatly interfered with at this time of the year by the bad weather at Newport, R.I. The new 21-inch torpedo tube was designed by the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department for use in future installations of this type of tube. Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Chase has been relieved from command of the Vesuvius and ordered to resume his duties at the Naval Torpedo Station, at Newport, R.I. He will be succeeded in command of the vessel by Lieut. J. R. Decrees.

Officers of the Marine Corps and also of the Army and Navy will be interested in an opinion given this week by the Comptroller of the Treasury in the case of Frank O'Brien, a private in the Marine Corps, on an appeal made from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department by Capt. N. G. Burton, Assistant Quartermaster of the Marine Corps. Private O'Brien was tried by a summary court-martial convened in the Republic of Panama on Feb. 4, 1904, and sentenced to solitary confinement in double irons for thirty days, and to lose three months' pay amounting to \$39. The sentence was later mitigated to the loss of pay only. An exact reckoning of Private O'Brien's pay was \$13 a month, plus twenty per cent. for foreign service, or \$15.60 a month, which, for three months, amounted to \$46.80. The question arose as to whether under the sentence of the court the man should forfeit all of his pay for three months, amounting to \$46.80, or whether the reckoning of the court that his three months' pay would amount to \$39 should be accepted and he should forfeit only that sum. The Comptroller says: "I am of the opinion that the sentence of forfeiture included all pay for the period it was to run, whether it equaled the amount named or not. Thirty-nine dollars was not three months' pay. The mere fact that the court estimated three months' pay at \$39 did not make it three months' pay. His pay was fixed by law and the sentence to forfeit three months' pay was definite in amount and capable of exact ascertainment. The additional statement 'amounting to \$39' does not control the definite provision 'to forfeit three months' pay,' which must be enforced."

The last increase in the grade of lieutenant commander in the Navy authorized by the Act of March 3, 1903, was effected on Jan. 1, by the promotion to that grade of Lieuts. H. B. Price and M. E. Trench. It will be recalled that by that act an increase of thirty officers in the grade of lieutenant commander was authorized, but it was stipulated that not more than twenty-five per cent. of this increase should be made each year. The grade has been increased regularly to a total of twenty-eight, which permits an increase of only two officers this year. There are now two hundred officers in the grade of lieutenant commander, which is the maximum allowed by law.

The First Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, with the exception of those vessels which are still undergoing slight repairs and the Connecticut, which is on her shaking-down trip, sailed from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo, Cuba, on Jan. 2 on schedule time. The Navy Department has not yet decided upon all of the flag officers in the reorganized Atlantic Fleet, but it is expected that their names will be announced soon. Announcement has been made that the Connecticut will be the flagship of the First Division, the Virginia of the Second Division, the Alabama of the Third Division, and the Ohio of the Fourth Division.

A fire in Portsmouth dockyard, England, Jan. 2, destroyed a great quantity of camp and equipment stores.

A London despatch of Dec. 22 says: "The contract for the battleship Superb, the third of the Dreadnoughts to be laid down this year, has been awarded to the Armstrongs, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The tender for the hull and machinery, exclusive of guns and armor, amounted, it is understood, to \$3,300,000. The contracts for the construction of the turbine engines of the Bellerophon and the Téméraire, now in course of construction at Portsmouth and Devonport, have also been awarded. The engines are to cost from \$1,350,000 to \$1,400,000."

The U.S.S. Philadelphia, at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., along with the vessels of the Navy that enjoyed an extra good bill of fare on Christmas day. The menu card giving a list of the choice eatables was a very neat one.

A very pretty menu card of the Christmas dinner of the U.S.S. Virginia at Norfolk, Va., is at hand, together with program of music played by the band of the vessel.

Altogether the day must have proved a very enjoyable one.

The battleship Georgia may receive a silver service from the State of Georgia during the naval rendezvous in Hampton Roads this year. The Cotton Exchange in Savannah has expressed a desire that the service be given to the ship on "Georgia Day," June 10 next, at the Jamestown Exposition.

In response to an invitation from the U.S. Government Great Britain will send a squadron of first class armored cruisers in May next to the Jamestown Exposition as a compliment to President Roosevelt, who will open it. Rear Admiral Neville will be in command of the squadron. Acceptances have been received from twenty-seven foreign nations, fourteen Latin-American and thirteen European and Asiatic, to participate in the Jamestown Exposition naval demonstration.

According to statements made by clerks and others in the navy yard, New York, there has been dissatisfaction for some time with the rate of wages paid employees in all the navy yards, and now they are about to bring the matter to a head through a secret organization.

The U.S. armored cruiser squadron on the Asiatic Station, under Rear Admiral Brownson, sailed from Hong Kong, China, Jan. 3, for Manila, after an enjoyable stay. During their visit Admiral Brownson and his flag lieutenant visited Canton and called on the Viceroy. Conditions there are now quiet. The Concord has been withdrawn, leaving the Callao to protect American interests. Much entertaining has been done by the acting Governor, the German Admiral Breusing and Admiral Brownson. The crews played baseball for a cup presented by the Dowley Vacuum Oil Company, the Colorado's crew winning. The Pennsylvania's minstrel troupe gave a highly successful performance at a theater ashore for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A Paris despatch of Jan. 3 reports that the Admiralty has ordered the construction of four submarine cruisers, which are to be superior to any existing type of similar vessels. They are to be of 800 tons, to have a speed of fifteen knots on the surface and of ten knots below the surface, and are to have a radius of action of 2,500 miles. The French naval authorities have laid down twenty submarine boats within the last year.

Under command of Lieut. E. N. Walbridge, Second Sep. Div., N.Y. Naval Militia, the captured Spanish gunboat Sandoval has been taken from Norfolk, Va., to Rochester, N.Y., "with the ability of the most capable sea dog in the Navy," as the Evening Post reports. The passage from Chesapeake Bay to Delaware Bay was made through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. New Year's eve the warship spent at Black Creek, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, where the natives had never seen anything but small, wind-driven merchant vessels in their lives.

The New York Yacht Club has recently acquired for its model room a valuable collection of models of reproductions to scale of the types of the most famous vessels of the United States Navy, beginning with the Bon Homme Richard of Paul Jones, and ending with the Salem, a representative of the newest class of naval vessels, the scout cruisers. The Bon Homme Richard was the only vessel of which no precise data existed; but as she was formerly an East Indiaman it was possible to secure the lines of a vessel of that type and period which, with descriptions of the vessels written by Paul Jones to the American Peace Commission, convened at Paris at the time. The model is probably the most accurate one in existence. The models are on a scale of one-tenth inch to the foot, so that the observer can instantly perceive the relative difference in size between the Monitor and the Merrimac, the Connecticut and the old Maine, or any other combination that seizes the fancy. There are twenty models in all, comprising the Bon Homme Richard, 1766; the Constitution, 1797; Mississippi, 1850; Hartford, 1858; Kearsarge, 1861; Monitor and Merrimac, 1863; Chicago, 1885; the old Maine, 1892; Olympia, 1892; Oregon, 1893; New York, 1894; Brooklyn, 1895; Eagle (formerly yacht Almy), 1890; Kearsarge, 1898; the new Maine, 1901; Connecticut, 1904; Washington, 1906; the uncompleted Salem, 1907, and the new South Carolina, 1907.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.
First Squadron.
First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of Postmaster, New York city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 29 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Sailed Jan. 2 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. Sailed Jan. 2 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. Sailed Jan. 2 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

KEARBARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. Sailed Jan. 2 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. Sailed Jan. 2 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding.
Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. Sailed Jan. 2 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blockinger. Sailed Jan. 2 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Dennis H. Mahan. Sailed Jan. 2 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Henry McCrea. Sailed Jan. 2 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail for torpedoes to the naval station, Key West, Fla.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. Arrived Dec. 30 at the naval station, Key West, Fla.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. Arrived Dec. 30 at the naval station, Key West, Fla.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. Arrived Dec. 30 at the naval station, Key West, Fla.
TUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. Arrived Dec. 30 at the naval station, Key West, Fla.
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. Arrived Dec. 30 at the naval station, Key West, Fla.

Sixth Division.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunerreuter. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Arrived Dec. 27 at Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

AUXILIARIES.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark. At Havana. Send mail in care of P.M., Tampa, Fla.

ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Secomb, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

ABERDEEN (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merle, master. At Lambert Point, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief. Address of squadron is in care P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. Sailed Jan. 1 from Santa Barbara, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. Sailed Jan. 1 from Santa Barbara, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, commanding.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 12 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Sailed Jan. 2 from Hong Kong, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. Sailed Jan. 2 from Hong Kong, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingerson. Sailed Jan. 2 from Hong Kong, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Sailed Jan. 2 from Hong Kong, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Gunboat Division.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Canton, China.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gillmore. At Hankow, China.

QUIROS. Lieut. Eugene L. Bissell. Cruising on the Yangtze river.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. At Shikwan, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. Sailed Jan. 2 from Hong Kong, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Ordered placed in reserve.

CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Ordered placed in full commission.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. The Baltimore has been ordered home to the Atlantic coast.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. Sailed Jan. 2 from Chefoo, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Shanghai, China.

RALEIGH, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander.

RAINBOW. Comdr. John G. Quincy. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT. Ensign Roland R. Riggs. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman Bruce L. Canaga. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier). Thomas Adamson, master. At Cavite.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BOXER (training brig). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed Dec. 29 from Algiers, Algeria, for the navy yard, New York.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. John F. Parker. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

FISH HAWK. Btsn. William Martin. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At New Smyrna, Fla.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Pensacola, Fla.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeet, New York; Neosho, Pensacola, Portmouth, N.H.;

CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Dec. 9 from Algiers, Algeria, for the navy yard, New York.

CHOCTAW (P.C.). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., Tampa, Fla.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William Swift. Arrived Jan. 3 at Newport, R.I. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

DENVER, P.C. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived Dec. 25 at Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., Tampa, Fla.

DIXIE, C.G., 10 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Arrived Dec. 26 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgav. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Engaged in surveying duty off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGRE. Sailing training ship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. At the navy yard, Boston. Address there.

GLACIER. Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Sailed Jan. 2 from Key West for Baltimore.

HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. Weeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST, G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk. Va. Address there.

IROquois (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At the naval station, Hawaii. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. Arrived Jan. 4 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSASOIT (tug). At the naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. In reserve.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At the navy yard, Boston. Address there.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Lewis C. Heiner. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PEORIA, Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds. Arrived Dec. 28 at Sydney, Nova Scotia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, C.G., 8 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At New York. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowmen. At the navy yard, Boston. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. George Macdonald, master. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penasco, Guantanamo, Cuba; send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city; Pentucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoan League Island, Pa.; Seabago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Standish, Naval Academy, Md.; Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Wabam, Pensacola, Fla.; Waheta, Norfolk, Va.

VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city; Alvarado, New Orleans; Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, O.; Granite State, N.Y. city; Hawk, Cleveland, O.; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Miantonomoh, Baltimore, Md.; Newark, N.Y. city; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Pinta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yanic, Detroit, Mich.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails 6 guns (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITHEATE, C., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Eckerson. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTITUTION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receivingship). Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Barber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (storeship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. James H. Bull. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Capt. Corwin P. Rees. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address care of the State House, Boston, Mass.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S (The New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At her dock, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Ajax, at Norfolk. Nanshan, at Cavite.

Albany, at Puget Sound. Nashville, at Boston.

Alert, at Mare Island. Nero, at New York.

Annapolis, at Mare Island. New Orleans, at Mare Isl.

Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal. Newport, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Calamianes, at Cavite. New York, at Boston.

Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H. Nipis, at Puget Sound.

Constitution, at Boston. Olympia, at Norfolk.

Craven, at Newport. Oregon, at Puget Sound.

Culgoa, at New York. Panay, at Cavite.

Dahlgren, at Newport. Panther, at League Island.

Detroit, at Boston. Petrel, at Mare Island.

Frolic, at Cavite. Perry, at Mare Island.

General Alava, at Cavite. Pike, Mare Island, Cal.

Gloster, at Pensacola. Plunger, at New York.

Goldsbrough, at Puget Sd. Ranger, at Cavite.

Grampus, Mare Island, Cal. Relief, at Mare Islao.

Isla de Cuba, Portsmouth, N.H. Rowan, at Puget Sound.

Isla de Luzon, at Pensacola. Samar, at Cavite.

Katabdin, at League Isl. San Francisco, at Norfolk.

Lawrence, at League Island. Severn, at Annapolis.

Lawton, at Mare Island. Solace, at Mare Island.

Leyte, at Cavite. Sylvia, at Norfolk.

McKee, at Newport. Talbot, at Annapolis.

Machias, at Pensacola. Terror, at League Island.

Manila, at Mare Island, Cal. Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Marblehead, at Mare Island. Vicksburg, at Mare Island.

Mariveles, at Cavite. Wyoming, at Mare Island.

Massachusetts, at New York. Wheeling, at Puget Sound.

Minidore, at Cavite. Wisconsin, at Puget Sound.

Minneapolis, at League Isl. Yanke, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Monterey, at Cavite.

Montgomery, at League Isl.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M, monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C, cruiser; G, gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedoboat.

DISCHARGE BY PURCHASE.

G.O. 35, DEC. 5, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

The following executive order, amending executive order of Aug. 13, 1902, which was promulgated in G.O. 104, of Aug. 16, 1902, is published for the information and guidance of the Service:

In time of peace any enlisted man of the Navy, serving in his first enlistment, who is not undergoing punishment or under charges, and is not in debt to the government, may after one year from the date of his enlistment in the Navy apply for the privilege of purchasing his discharge.

An enlisted man wishing this privilege will make application to the Navy Department through official channels, giving his reasons in full for desiring his discharge; and will state that he waives all claims for transportation at government expense to his home or the place of his enlistment, if discharged as requested. In general, no reasons will be considered as sufficient to warrant discharge unless it can be shown conclusively that these reasons did not exist prior to enlistment.

Upon the receipt of an application made as prescribed herein, and fulfilling the conditions given, the Navy Department may direct the discharge requested at its discretion; the price of discharge to be the price of outfit furnished on enlistment plus two months' pay of the rating the applicant is holding at the time of actual discharge if in the second year of his enlistment, or one month's pay in the third year of his enlistment. After the third year of enlistment the price of discharge will be the price of outfit furnished on enlistment.

When an enlisted man of the Navy makes application for discharge by purchase on account of dependency of near relative, and shows in connection therewith, that a state of destitution exists, that he has to the extent of his opportunities and ability made contributions to the support of such relative, but that these contributions have proved insufficient to relieve the destitution, the Navy Department, may, in its discretion, remit such part of the purchase price of discharge (other than the price of outfit furnished on enlistment) as may seem proper and

necessary by reason of the inability of the enlisted man to pay the full amount.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Nov. 30, 1906.

Commanding officers, before forwarding applications for discharge by purchase, will make careful inquiry into each case, with a view to determining whether there is any reason why the applicant should not be so discharged, and whether a satisfactory reason has been offered as a basis for application. Any information bearing on the granting of withholding of the privilege requested, together with the state of the man's account, will be forwarded in the form of an endorsement on the application by the commanding officer, who will approve the request, or state his reasons for his disapproval.

All requests of enlisted men of the Navy for discharge by purchase will be forwarded to the Bureau of Navigation, which bureau is vested with the right to act upon them.

Article 876, U.S. Navy Regulations, is amended, accordingly.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Secretary.

[The principal portions of the above order appeared in our issue of Dec. 15, Page 420.—Ed.]

S.O. 31, NOV. 23, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

After Dec. 31, 1906, all coal accounts will be kept and all returns made in tons and decimals of ton.

To insure uniformity, the table prepared by the Bureau of Steam Engineering Form No. 2, 1907, will be used.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary.

G.O. 33, NOV. 23, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

Enlisted men of the Marine Corps, serving on board ship, who have qualified as gun pointers, shall, while regularly detailed as such, wear, midway between the elbow and the lower end of the right sleeve of their coats, a cloth badge, showing a 6-pounder gun mounted on a cage stand, worked in red for gun pointers first-class, and in white for gun pointers second-class.

Requisitions for the insignia shall be made on the Assistant Quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps, 1100 South Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has been directed to furnish the same.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nomination sent to the Senate Jan. 3, 1907.

To be professor of mathematics, with rank of captain, retired, Lucien F. Prudhomme, retired.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 28.—Rear Admiral C. H. Davis detached from duty as divisional commander of the 1st Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; to command 2d Squadron of that fleet.

Comdr. G. E. Burd detached duty as assistant to the supervisor of Naval Auxiliaries on the Atlantic coast, Baltimore, Md., etc.; to duty as head of the department of steam engineering, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. K. McAlpine detached Ohio; to duty in the department of steam engineering, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Davison orders of Dec. 22, 1906, revoked.

Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Chase to temporary duty in command of Vesuvius.

Lieut. T. D. Parker discharged treatment at Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., and granted sick leave for six months.

Lieut. W. R. Sexton detached from duty in command of Vesuvius; to the Maine.

Lieut. S. I. M. Major detached Maine; to the Denver as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. F. L. Sheffield detached Denver; to the Ohio as senior engineer officer.

Ensign F. S. Whitten detached Yorktown; to the Chicago.

Ensign C. S. Kerrik and Midshipman W. A. Glassford, Jr., detached Chicago; to the Preble.

Midshipman J. E. Pond detached Preble; to the Princeton. Midshipmen C. A. Dunn and C. O. Bassett detached Chicago; to the Charleston.

Midshipman C. A. Woodruff detached Chicago; to the Boston.

Surg. B. L. Wright when discharged treatment at the Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., to treatment in the Naval Hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo.

Surg. J. G. Field detached duty at the Naval Hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo., etc.; to duty with Marine Recruiting Party, Dallas, Texas.

Chaplain H. W. Jones to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in connection with the crew for Minnesota, and to duty on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Chief Carp. F. J. Simmonds detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to the Illinois.

Gun. E. T. Austin detached Columbia, and will continue treatment in the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

War. Mach. W. F. McCullough detached Washington; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

War. Mach. A. Cottrell detached Iowa; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. T. J. Hayes detached Virginia; to the Iowa.

DEC. 29.—Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hubbard from the Hancock at the navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to the Ohio as navigating officer.

Lieut. Comdr. J. S. McKean from the Ohio and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Hough to duty in the office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. M. G. Cook at duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. F. E. Ridgely to duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign F. V. McNair to duty on the Philadelphia, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in connection with the crew for Nebraska and for duty on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Ensign W. J. Gibbs to the Hancock, navy yard, New York.

Ensign W. Anerum to the Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in connection with the crew for the Minnesota and for duty on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Act. Asst. Surg. G. G. Hart from duty with Marine Recruiting Party, Dallas, Texas, and ordered to duty at Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Pay Dir. R. Frazer from duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia, Pa., on Feb. 28, 1907, to settle accounts and wait orders.

Pay Insp. R. T. M. Ball from duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., on Jan. 7, 1907, and ordered to duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pay Insp. Z. W. Reynolds from duty at Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., and ordered to duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, at that place.

Asst. Paym. G. A. Helmicks to duty as general storekeeper, purchasing pay officer, and pay officer, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Chief Btsn. C. T. Chase from duty at Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., to temporary duty in command of Wasp, and will continue treatment at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Btsn. J. S. Croghan from duty on Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Jan. 3, 1907, and ordered to command Wasp.

DEC. 30.—SUNDAY.

DEC. 31.—Ensign K. B. Crittenden discharged treatment at the U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., to the Milwaukee.

Matc. C. A. Wilson orders Dec. 26, 1906, revoked.

Matc. A. E. Moore detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to Fish Hawk.

War. Machs. A. Peterson, L. M. Woodward, P. Burke, S. S. Neely, A. S. Merkt, C. Allen, A. B. Reinhardt, C. G. Wheeler, W. A. Morgan, A. A. Hooper, A. W. Bird, W. Dixon, W. B. Cothran and A. Schulze appointed warrant machinists from Dec. 27, 1906.

JAN. 1.—HOLIDAY.

JAN. 2.—Comdr. A. Sharp to duty at navy yard, Washington, D.C., on Feb. 1, 1907.

Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Chase detached duty in command of Vesuvius, and resume duties at naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Irwin discharged treatment at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and granted sick leave for two months.

Lieut. J. F. Marshall, jr., resignation accepted to take effect Jan. 8, 1907.

Lieut. J. P. Jackson detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to duty in the office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. J. F. Marshall, jr., detached duty in command of Paul Jones, to home.

Lieut. E. B. Larimer detached Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to duty in command of Paul Jones.

Lieut. J. R. Drefess to duty in command of Vesuvius.

Asst. Surg. E. R. Marshall detached duty at naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, and from duty on board Monongahela, etc., and resignation as assistant surgeon in the Navy accepted to take effect Jan. 11, 1907.

Paym. J. D. Robnett detached duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home, thence to duty as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper, naval station, San Juan, P.R., sailing from New York March 25, 1907.

Paym. G. P. Dyer to duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., on Jan. 15, 1907.

Paym. F. G. Pyne sick leave of absence revoked; to Fort Bayard, N. Mex., for treatment in the U.S.A. General Hospital at that place.

PA. Paym. F. B. Colby detached as pay officer and general storekeeper, naval station, San Juan, P.R., etc.; to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Paym. Clk. R. E. Kemper appointment as a paymaster's clerk for duty at the naval station, San Juan, P.R. revoked.

Paym. Clk. C. G. Bellinger resignation as a paymaster's clerk accepted; to take effect Jan. 2, 1907.

JAN. 3.—Lieut. W. H. Standley to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, as executive officer.

Chief Gunner F. L. Hoagland from duty at navy yard, Norfolk; to Milwaukee.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 26.—1st Lieut. Cleburn McCauley report at U.S. Naval Station, Key West, Fla., for duty at Marine Barracks, upon expiration present sick leave.

DEC. 27.—Capt. Louis M. Gulick from Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Guam, L.I., and to duty with 1st Brigade, U.S. Marines, Manila, P.I.

Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley granted leave for one month from Jan. 1, 1907.

DEC. 28.—Major Rufus H. Lane, assistant adjutant and inspector, proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to Washington, D.C., and report in person to brigadier general commandant.

Following officers ordered to proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to Washington, D.C., and report in person to brigadier general commandant: 1st Lieuts. Charles T. Westcott, Thomas Holcomb, Jr., Edward A. Greene and Frederic C. McConnell.

First Lieut. Thomas C. Turner to duty at Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

DEC. 29.—Major Charles G. Long granted leave for two months from and including Dec. 29, 1906.

First Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea from Marine Barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and to duty as assistant to officer in charge of Marine Corps Recruiting District of Illinois.

First Lieut. William A. Howard from Marine Barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa., upon expiration present sick leave and to duty at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

JAN. 2.—Major Rufus H. Lane, assistant adjutant and inspector, granted leave for one month and at expiration report as directed in order dated Dec. 28, 1906.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

DEC. 27.—Chief Engr. C. F. Nash to proceed to Jersey City, N.J., on official business.

DEC. 28.—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Capt. W. E. Reynolds, and Capt. D. P. Foley, constituted a board to meet at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 8, to consider applications for position of constructor.

Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth to proceed to Baltimore, Md., for duty as president of board to consider applications for position of constructor.

Chief Engr. H. C. Barrows granted thirty days' extension of leave.

Constructor J. Q. Walton directed to proceed to Baltimore, Md., on official business.

DEC. 29.—First Lieut. John Mel granted fourteen days' sick leave.

Capt. F. M. Dunwoody to dissolve examining board convened by department order of Dec. 26.

Cader F. N. Gault resignation accepted to take effect Dec. 27.

Capt. C. S. Fengar and 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte, constituted a board to examine the U.S.S. Granite State for U.S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

JAN. 2.—Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister directed to proceed to New York on official business.

The revenue cutter Woodbury, Capt. J. H. Brown on Dec. 30 pulled the three masted British schooner Wandrian off the rocks on the northermost point of Little River Island, near Cutler Harbor, Me., just in time to save the schooner from pounding to pieces in the heavy southeast swell. The crew of the Wandrian had thrown part of her cargo away, and were about to try to land in boats. The cutter, after repeated attempts, got the schooner off on Dec. 31.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate on Jan. 3: 1st Lieut. Preston Henry Uberroth to be captain; 2d Lieut. Henry Ulke to be first lieutenant; 3d Lieuts. Ralph Waldo Dempwolf and Roger Chew Weightman to be second lieutenants.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Lieut. W. E. Atlee, San Juan, P.R.

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BILL FOR VOLUNTEER ARMIES.

A bill for the organization in time of war of volunteer armies has been prepared by Assistant Secretary of War Oliver and the General Staff of the Army, and has been unqualifiedly approved by the Secretary of War. It will be sent to Congress within a few days by the Secretary of War, with an urgent recommendation that it be passed at this session. Some opposition is expected in Congress, but the bill is strongly favored by the Administration. It is as follows:

To provide for raising a Volunteer Army of the United States in time of actual or threatened war. Be it enacted, etc., That all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and, with such exceptions and under such conditions as may be prescribed by law, shall be liable to perform military duty in the Service of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the organized and active land forces of the United States shall consist of the Army of the United States and of the militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, when called into the Service of the United States: Provided, That in time of war the Army shall consist of three branches which shall be designated, respectively, as the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Volunteer Army.

Sec. 3. That the Regular Army is the permanent military establishment, which is maintained both in peace and war according to law.

Sec. 4. That the National Guard is the organized militia of the various States, subject to the orders of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Jan. 21, 1903.

Sec. 5. That the Volunteer Army shall be maintained only during the existence of war, or while war is imminent, and shall be raised and organized, as in this act provided, only after Congress has or shall have authorized the President to raise such a force: Provided, That all enlistments in the Volunteer Army shall be for the period of the war, unless sooner discharged, and that all officers and men composing said army shall be discharged from the Service of the United States as soon as practicable after the conclusion of hostilities or the passing of the emergency.

Sec. 6. That when a Volunteer Army is to be raised, the President shall issue his proclamation stating the number of men desired for each arm or corps, within such limits as may be fixed by law, and the Secretary of War shall prescribe such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the terms of this act, as may be necessary for the purpose of examining, organizing, and receiving into service men called for: Provided, That all men received into service in the Volunteer Army shall, as far as practicable, be taken from the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in proportion to their respective populations.

Sec. 7. That the Volunteer Army shall be subject to the laws, regulations and orders governing the Regular Army, and its companies, troops, batteries, battalions, squadrons, and regiments shall be organized as provided by law and regulations for the corresponding units of the Regular Army; and all troops in the Service of the United States in time of war shall, when military conditions require it, be organized by the President into brigades, divisions, army corps and separate armies, and the ordinary compositions of these units shall be as follows: Brigades, 3 regiments; divisions, 3 brigades and the necessary auxiliary troops; corps, two divisions; armies, 2 or more corps; but it shall be in the discretion of the President to vary the composition of these units whenever, in his judgment, the public interests so require: Provided, That each regiment organized under this act shall have one surgeon with the rank of major, and three surgeons with the rank of captain; and shall have, of the hospital corps, one sergeant, first-class, two sergeants, six privates, first-class, and three privates; each battalion of engineers and of Field Artillery organized under this act shall have one surgeon with the rank of captain and one surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant; and shall have, of the Hospital corps, two sergeants, four privates, first-class, and two privates: Provided, further, That the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint for service with the Coast Artillery, for every twelve companies of Volunteer Coast Artillery raised pursuant to this act, Volunteer field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers corresponding in number and grade to those authorized by law for a regiment of Infantry, and for every four companies of Coast Artillery so raised, Volunteer field, staff and non-commissioned staff corresponding in number and grade to those authorized by law for a battalion of Infantry: Provided further, That the President may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Volunteer chaplains at the rate of one for each regiment of Volunteer Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery, and one for every twelve companies of Volunteer Coast Artillery raised: Provided further, That to provide an adequate enlisted personnel for the work of the Hospital Corps, the Signal Corps, the Quartermaster's Department and the Subsistence Department, the President is authorized to muster into the Volunteer Service such number of non-commissioned officers and privates of these corps, and give them such organization as the necessities of the Service may require, and to employ such number of trained nurses, male and female, as he may deem necessary.

Sec. 8. That the organization of machine gun detachments, field hospitals, hospital trains, hospital ships, stationary and base hospitals, advance and base medical supply depots, convalescent camps, remount and horse depots, transportation units, secret service agencies, military prisons, and such other adjuncts as may be necessary in the prosecution of war, shall be such as the President may from time to time direct, as required by the interests of the Service.

Sec. 9. The staff of the commander of an army shall consist of his authorized personal staff and such other staff officers as

may be authorized by the President and assigned thereto. The staff of the commander of an army corps in addition to his authorized personal staff, shall consist of one chief of staff to be selected from the Regular Army, and who shall have, while so serving the rank pay and allowances of brigadier general; one adjutant general, one inspector general, one judge advocate, one chief quartermaster, one chief commissary, one chief surgeon, one chief paymaster, one chief engineer, one chief ordnance officer, and one chief signal officer, who shall each have, while so serving the rank, pay and allowances of colonel. The staff of the commander of a division, in addition to his authorized personal aides, shall consist of one chief of staff, to be selected from the Regular Army, and who shall have, while so serving the rank, pay and allowances of colonel; one adjutant general, one inspector general, one judge advocate, one chief quartermaster, one chief commissary, one chief surgeon, one chief engineer, one chief ordnance officer and one chief signal officer who shall each have while so serving the rank, pay and allowances of lieutenant colonel. The staff of the commander of a brigade, in addition to his authorized personal aides, shall consist of one adjutant general, one quartermaster, one commissary and one surgeon who shall each have while so serving the rank, pay and allowances of major.

Sec. 10. That the President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all regimental, field, staff and company officers required to effect the organization of units less than a brigade as set forth in Sec. 7; and Volunteer general officers of such number and grade that the total number in each grade, including those of the Regular Army, shall equal one brigadier general for every 4,000 enlisted men in service, one major general for every 12,000 enlisted men in service, one lieutenant general for every 36,000 enlisted men in service, and one general for each separate army organized. Provided, That each lieutenant general, major general and brigadier general of Volunteers shall be entitled to the personal staff authorized by law for the like grade in the Regular Army, from the army and who shall have the rank, pay and allowances of colonel and each general to four aides selected while serving on his staff: And provided further, That all appointments below the grade of brigadier general in the line of the Volunteer Army shall be by commission in an arm of the service and not by commission in any particular regiment; and officers in each arm of service shall be assigned to regiments and transferred from one regiment to another as the interests of the Service may require, by orders from the War Department.

Sec. 11. That to provide the necessary additional officers for the various staff corps and departments, the President is authorized to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, staff officers of Volunteers not to exceed in each grade and department the numbers specified below, and the officers herein authorized shall be additional to those elsewhere provided in this act:

The Adjutant General's Dept.—One colonel for every 25,000, or major fraction thereof, of enlisted personnel in the Service of the U.S. additional to the Regular Army.

(We omit hereafter the clause "or major fraction thereof, of enlisted personnel in the Service of the U.S. additional to the Regular Army," repeated in the bill after each number of enlisted personnel.)

One lieutenant colonel for every 15,000; one major for every 5,000.

The Inspector General's Dept.—One colonel for every 25,000; one lieutenant colonel for every 15,000; one major for every 5,000.

The Judge Advocate General's Dept.—One colonel for every 100,000; one lieutenant colonel for every 35,000; one major for every 15,000.

The Medical Dept.—One colonel and assistant surgeon general for every 5,000; one lieutenant colonel and deputy surgeon general for every 2,500; one major and surgeon for every 800; one captain and assistant surgeon for every 300; one first lieutenant and assistant surgeon for every 325.

The Pay Dept.—One colonel and assistant paymaster general for every 35,000; one lieutenant colonel and deputy paymaster general for every 25,000; one major and paymaster for every 5,000; one captain and paymaster for every 5,000.

The Corps of Engineers.—One colonel for every 25,000; one lieutenant colonel for every 17,500; one major for every 5,000; one captain for every 10,000; one first lieutenant for every 10,000; one second lieutenant for every 10,000.

The Ordnance Dept.—One colonel for every 35,000; one lieutenant colonel for every 17,500; one major for every 5,000; one captain for every 15,000; one first lieutenant for every 15,000.

The Signal Corps.—One colonel for every 35,000; one lieutenant colonel for every 17,500; one major for every 9,000; one captain for every 4,000; one first lieutenant for every 1,500.

Sec. 12. That in appointing originally the Volunteer officers authorized in this act, and in all subsequent promotions and appointments of Volunteer officers, the President may select them from the Regular Army, and with the consent of the various Governors, from the organized militia of the States and Territories and of the District of Columbia and from the country at large: Provided, That not to exceed two Regular Army officers shall hold Volunteer commissions in any one battalion of Volunteer engineers at the same time; and not to exceed two Regular Army officers shall hold Volunteer commissions in any one battalion of Volunteer Field Artillery at the same time; and not to exceed five Regular Army officers shall hold commissions in any one regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, Field Artillery, or Infantry, or in every twelve companies of Coast Artillery, including their field and staff, at the same time: Provided further, That Regular Army officers appointed as officers of Volunteers under this act shall not thereby vacate their Regular Army commissions, or be precluded in their relative or lineal standing.

Sec. 13. That the temporary vacancies created in any grade among the commissioned personnel of any regiment of Cavalry, or Infantry, or in the Artillery, or any staff corps of department of the Regular Army, through appointments of its officers to higher Volunteer rank, may be filled, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, by the temporary appointment and promotion with Volunteer rank, of the remaining officers of the regiment, corps or department in the order of their seniority therein: Provided, That vacancies remaining thereafter at the bottom of the regimental, corps or department lists may be filled temporarily, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with Volunteer officers of such number and grade as shall maintain each arm, corps and department at its full authorized commissioned strength.

Sec. 14. That all returns and muster rolls of organizations of the Volunteer army shall be rendered to the Adjutant General of the Army, and upon the muster out of such organizations the records pertaining to them shall be transferred to and filed in the Adjutant General's Office. And regimental and all other medical officers serving with Volunteer troops in the field or elsewhere shall keep a daily record of all soldiers reported sick, or wounded as shown by the morning calls or reports, and shall deposit such reports with other reports provided for in this section in the Adjutant General's Office as provided herein for other reports, returns, and muster rolls.

Sec. 15. That in time of war all organizations of the Regular and Volunteer Army shall be recruited and maintained as near their prescribed strength as practicable. For this purpose the necessary rendezvous and depots shall be established by the Secretary of War for the enlistment and training of recruits, and in order that officers may be available for recruiting duty the President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint officers of Volunteers of the proper arm of the Service additional to those elsewhere herein authorized, in numbers not to exceed at the rate of one major, four captains, five first lieutenants and five second lieutenants for each organized regiment of Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry, each three battalions of Engineers, and each twelve companies of Coast Artillery, of both the Regular Army and the Volunteer army: That for pur-

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poses of instruction and discipline the troops at recruit depots herein authorized may be organized into companies and battalions at the discretion of the Secretary of War, with non-commissioned officers and privates of such grades and numbers as may be prescribed by the President. The recruit rendezvous and recruit depots herein prescribed shall be under the direct control of the War Department, and shall render their reports and returns to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sec. 16. That in the organization of the recruiting system, the President is authorized to employ retired officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Regular Army, either with their rank on the retired list, or, in the case of enlisted men, with increased non-commissioned rank, or, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed and employ them with increased Volunteer commissioned rank: Provided, That retired officers and enlisted men while so employed shall not be eligible for transfer to the field units, but shall receive the full pay and allowances of the respective grades in which they are serving, whether Volunteer or Regular in lieu of their retired pay and allowances: Provided further, That upon the termination of the duty or in case of those given Volunteer rank, upon muster out as Volunteers the officers and men shall revert to their retired status.

Sec. 17. That all officers provided for in this act are, with the exception contained in Sec. 16 hereof, subject to such assignments of duty and such transfers as the President may make: Provided, That medical officers of Volunteers when detailed as consulting surgeons shall not exercise command over the hospitals to which they may be assigned for duty, except that by virtue of their commissions they may command all enlisted men: Provided further, That medical inspectors shall be detailed for duty with each Army, Army corps and division, and for the base and lines of communication, and that no officer shall be detailed for duty as a medical inspector except he be experienced in military sanitation.

Sec. 18. That all officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer Army shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Regular Army: Provided, That enlisted men in the Quartermaster's Department and Subsistence Department of the Volunteer Army, shall receive the same pay and allowances as enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Engineer Corps.

Sec. 19. That the commander of a division or separate brigade is authorized to appoint from time to time boards of not less than three nor more than five officers of the Volunteer Army to examine into the capacity, qualification, conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer of said Army within his command: Provided, That each member of the board shall be superior in rank to the officer whose qualifications are to be inquired into: Provided further, That if the report of such a board is adverse to the continuance of any officer, and the report be approved by the general commanding the Army in the field to which the division or brigade belongs, such officer shall be discharged from service in the Volunteer Army, with one month's pay and allowances.

Sec. 20. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are, to the extent of such inconsistency only, hereby repealed.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

The following bill was introduced in the House on Dec. 20, but has only recently been printed by the Government printing office. It is considered of importance by the War Department:

H.R. 23109, Mr. Calderhead.—To fix the pay of the Army. Be it enacted, etc., That Sec. 1261 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1261. The officers of the Army shall be entitled to the pay herein stated after their respective designations: The general, \$13,500 per year; the lieutenant general, \$11,000 per year; major general, \$8,000 per year; brigadier general, \$6,000 per year; colonel, \$4,000 per year; lieutenant colonel, \$3,500 per year; major, \$3,000 per year; captain, mounted, \$2,400 per year; captain, not mounted, \$2,200 per year; first lieutenant, mounted, \$1,800 per year; second lieutenant, mounted, \$1,700 per year; second lieutenant, not mounted, \$1,600 per year; aide to lieutenant general, the rank, pay and allowances of lieutenant colonel while so serving; aide to major general, \$200 in addition to the pay of his rank; aide to brigadier general, \$150 in addition to the pay of his rank; acting quartermaster, \$100 in addition to the pay of his rank; acting commissary, \$100 in addition to the pay of his rank."

"That hereafter at places where there are no public quarters commutation therefor may be paid by the Pay Department to officers of the Army on duty without troops, under assignment by proper authority, at the rate of twelve dollars per room per month; and payment for such commutation shall be based upon an allowance of two rooms for the lowest commissioned rank (second lieutenant), with a successive increase of one room for each additional or advanced grade."

"Sec. 1267, Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed."

Sec. 2. That Sec. 1280 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 1280. The monthly pay of the following enlisted men of the Army shall, during their terms of enlistment, be as follows, with the conditions and additions thereto hereinafter provided. Battalion sergeant major of engineers, each \$42 per month; sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant and commissary sergeant, Cavalry and Infantry, and senior sergeant major of Artillery, each \$38 per month; junior sergeant major of Artillery, color sergeant of Cavalry and Infantry, battalion sergeant major of Infantry, squadron sergeant major of Cavalry, each \$30 per month.

"Company, troop, battery.—Sergeant of the first class, Signal Corps, \$45 per month; sergeant of engineers, ordnance and Signal Corps, \$40 each month; quartermaster sergeant, engineers, \$38 per month; first sergeant, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, \$30 per month; corporal, engineers, ordnance and Signal Corps, \$24 per month; cook, engineers and Signal Corps, \$20 per month; sergeant of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, \$24 per month; quartermaster sergeant, Artillery,

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Cavalry and Infantry, \$24 per month; cook, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, \$20 per month; mechanic, Coast Artillery, \$24 per month; stable sergeant, Field Artillery, \$24 per month; private, first class, engineers, ordnance and Signal Corps, \$20 per month; artificer, Field Artillery and Infantry, \$18 per month; farrier, blacksmith and saddler of Cavalry, \$18 per month; corporal of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, \$20 per month; wagoner of Cavalry, \$15 per month; trumpeter of Cavalry, \$15 per month; musician of Artillery, Infantry and engineers, \$15 per month; private of Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry and Signal Corps, \$15 per month; private, second class, engineers and ordnance, \$15 per month.

Band.—Chief musician, \$75 per month; drum major, \$30 per month; chief trumpeter, Artillery and Cavalry, \$25 per month; principal musician, \$25 per month; sergeant, \$24 per month; cook, \$20 per month; corporal, \$20 per month; private, \$15 per month. In the band of the Military Academy—band sergeant, assistant leader, \$50 per month; musician, first class, sergeant field musician, \$34 per month; musician, second class, \$25 per month; musician, third class, \$20 per month.

Post.—Master electrician and master signal electrician, each, \$75 per month; ordnance sergeant, commissary sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, electrician sergeant, Coast Artillery, each \$40 per month.

Hospital Corps.—Sergeant, first class, \$45 per month; sergeant, \$30 per month; corporal, \$24 dollars per month; private, first class, \$20 per month; private, \$18 per month.

Any soldier re-enlisting within the period of three months prescribed in Sec. 3 of the Act of August 1, 1894, entitled "An Act to regulate enlistments in the Army of the United States," if honorably discharged, shall be entitled to receive pay for the said three months at the monthly rate of pay received by him at the date of discharge.

Hereafter the pay of enlisted men shall be at the rate for each, respectively, as stated above, during the first and second year of service, and this shall be increased one dollar per month during the third year of service, three dollars per month during the fourth, fifth and sixth years of continuous service, and thereafter one dollar per month for each successive period of three years of continuous service, beginning with the seventh year of service."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 3, 1907.

Feb. 11 will in all probability be the date upon which the second advanced section of the first class of midshipmen will be graduated from the Naval Academy. The Navy Department wishes to have the event on or about Feb. 10, and as the date falls on Sunday, it is more than likely that the graduation will be held on Monday. It is now possible that fifty midshipmen will compose the February section, although it had been expected that there would scarcely be forty to receive their diplomas at that time. The first section of the senior class was graduated in September last, and was composed of eighty-six members. According to a decision of the Navy Department made after the graduation of the class of 1906, it was decided to graduate the class of 1907 in three sections, certain qualifications being fixed. The September section was composed of those with the highest standing, and those to go out in February will have received a mark of seventy-eight per cent. of the maximum for the present term, and seventy-five per cent. for their whole course. Granting that fifty men will be graduated in February, there will remain seventy-four to receive their diplomas at the regular time in June. The class originally contained more than two hundred members.

All the marks save those of seamanship are in, which it is expected will not affect the result of the standing so as to prevent any of the following midshipmen from graduating in February, as it now appears they will: William G. Wallace, Frank H. King, Bruce R. Ware, Jr., Preston H. McCarty, Archibald D. Turnbull, David S. H. Howard, William S. Farber, Major C. Shirley, Arie A. Corwin, Alfred M. Cohen, George M. Ravenscroft, Churchill Humphreys, Emil A. Lichenstein, Francis D. Pryor, Claudius R. Hyatt, Charles W. Cross, Harry J. Abbott, Sloan Danenhofer, John S. Barleone, William T. Smith, Roy P. Enrich, Herbert L. Spencer, George McC. Courts, Stephen B. McKinney, Jacob H. Klein, Jr., William H. Cochran, Jr., Jacob H. Hydrick, George C. Logan, Louis F. Thibault, Henry R. Keller, Baxter H. Bruce, Walter F. LaFrenz, George H. Laird, Henry G. Shonard, Eugene B. Walker, Clarence McC. McGill, John B. Earle, Herbert I. Holden, Ellis Lando, Frederick P. Lilley, George T. Swasey, Harold V. McKittrick, Richard E. Cassidy, Faulkner Goldthwaite, George T. Blackburn, Harlow T. Kays, Thomas A. Symington, Earl W. Prichard, Robert C. Giffen, Frank W. Lagerquist.

All of the seven members of last season's baseball team, who belong to the present first class, are believed to have qualified for early graduation. The excellence of their scholarship, therefore, has caused the Academy to lose their services as baseball players. Of the first section, which was graduated in September last, Third Baseman Theebold, Pitcher Needham and Shortstop Gill were members. In the second section there are the three outfielders, Thibault, Goldthwaite and Cohen, and First Baseman Symington. Manager McKittrick is also in this section.

Midshipmen Henry Hall Porter, of the second class, has been dropped back into the third class at the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy. Some weeks ago he was recommended to be dismissed from the institution by Rear Admiral Sands, on account of misconduct, but after a lengthy consideration it was decided to mitigate the punishment. The recommendation by Admiral Sands was in accordance with the Anti-Hazing act.

New Year's calling was general in Annapolis and the Naval Academy. Both Mrs. Sands and Mrs. Colvocoresse received at the Naval Academy. Most of the ladies of the families of the officers and professors attached to the Naval Academy assisted at one home or another. One of the largest receptions at the academy was held by Mrs. J. Wirt Randall. Among those who assisted were Mrs. Schouler, wife of Rear Admiral John

Schouler, U.S.N., retired; Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Comdr. Charles Bartlett, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cutler, wife of Capt. William G. Cutler, U.S.N. At the New Year's hop at midnight, lights were lowered and the bugle sounded "taps" for the old year, then "Revelle" for the new.

The department of ordnance and gunnery at the Naval Academy, of which Comdr. T. B. Howard is head, is devoting more attention than ever to the training of the midshipmen in small arm practice, much attention being devoted not only to the candidates for the rifle team, but also to the midshipmen in general. Five sub-target guns have been installed in the armory and are in daily use. Two officers of the department have been assigned as instructors, Lieut. Harris Laning, who acted in the same capacity last year and also coached both the Naval Academy and Navy rifle teams, and Lieut. A. P. Fairfield.

A new department of physiology, hygiene and physical training has been organized at the Naval Academy, with Surg. F. C. Cook as its head. His assistants are: Matthew Strohm, boxing master; Otto Steffens and L. H. Mang, instructors in physical training, and J. Schutz, instructor in gymnastics.

The annual Register of the Naval Academy for the sixty-second academic year has been issued. It contains a historical sketch of the Academy, list of superintendents, calendar for the scholastic year, list of officers attached to the Academy, with the arrangement of the departments, the cadet officers, report of the last practice cruise, list of the midshipmen now in the Academy or who have been members during the last year, scholastic standing of members of the first three classes, regulations for the admission of candidates, course of studies, program of theoretical and practical instructions, prizes awarded during the year and other information. The Register states that the number of midshipmen now in the Academy is 757, divided by classes as follows: First class, 124; second class, 211; third class, 205; fourth class, 217. Midshipman James Dawson, Jr., of the third class, has died since the compiling of the Register, making the total number of midshipmen 756.

Basketball was inaugurated as a regular sport last Saturday night, a match game being played in the armory between the Blacks and Whites, two teams of midshipmen. A large audience was present, including Admiral Sands and Captain Colvocoresse, and the game made itself popular from the start. The Blacks, captained by Norton, quarterback of the football team, won over the Whites, captained by Midshipman Holdens, by a score of 18 to 11. The players and positions were:

Blacks.	White.
McKittrick	Forward Manock, Sheibla
Holden (c.)	Forward Abbott
Vanderhoof	Center Green
Richardson, W. A.	Guard Norton (c.)
Richardson, W. N.	Guard Stephenson

Referee, Midshipman Laird. The first game scheduled with an outside team is that with Carroll Institute, of Washington, on Jan. 12.

Midshipmen Grattan, C. Dichman and Lawrence H. Austin, captain and manager respectively of the Naval Academy fencing team, returned from New York Sunday morning, having represented the Academy at the meeting of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association. The tournament of the association will take place in New York on the 29th and 30th of March. The members are: Harvard, Yale, Annapolis, West Point, Cornell, Columbia, Princeton and University of Pennsylvania. Massachusetts Institute of Technology again applied for admission but was voted down. The local fencing season will open on next Saturday, the midshipmen's opponents being the Philadelphia Fencer's Club.

Princeton and the Carlisle Indians will be opponents of the midshipmen in field and track athletics this spring, Manager Lawrence H. Austin having secured dates with both of these teams during the latter part of April or early in May. The Naval Academy has been showing great improvement for two seasons past, and Princeton is the strongest opponent that has been on the Navy schedule in this branch of athletics.

The Administration Building is practically completed, and the work of moving into it will begin in a few weeks. The offices have been temporarily located in the old steamship building, which will shortly be torn down. The administration of the Academy has never before had a building set apart for its particular use. The new building will contain a suite of offices for the Superintendent, his aide and the clerical force, offices for the superintendent of grounds and buildings, a room for the meetings of the Academic Board, and a special room for courts-martial, something which has not existed at the Academy previously. The Academy printing office will be in the basement. The building fronts Blake row, near the new chapel.

Work during the winter will consist of tearing down old and temporary buildings and grading and paving, whenever the weather permits. The large frame building used as midshipmen's quarters and recitation hall has now almost been completely demolished. The exterior of the chapel, the architectural crown of the whole group of buildings, has been completed, but much work remains to be done in the interior. The whole interior is plastered with the imitation stone known as caen-stone, the largest contract for work of this kind ever given out in this country. The interior moulding and casting are very elaborate, and as all of it is done by hand, much time is necessary. With the removal of the scaffolding, the beauties of the chapel stand out as a fitting landmark for the whole group of splendid new buildings.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 27, 1906.

Never was there a Christmas eve festival at this navy yard which was more essentially a children's affair than that of this season. The ladies on the committees determined that the evening should be solely for the pleasure of the children, and all the plans were shaped to this end. In the selection of the gifts the greatest impartiality was shown, with the result that each child, whether a resident of officers' row or of one of the tumbled-down dwellings in "Dublin," fared equally well. The sail loft was lavishly ornamented with greens, while in one corner stood a huge Christmas tree, ablaze with electric lights of every color. Opposite stood the brick chimney, which afforded such an excellent means for Santa Claus's entrance. Christmas carols, sung by the children, opened the festivities, followed by the entrance of Santa Claus, impersonated by Comdr. Charles A. Gove, of the U.S.S. Milwaukee. The remainder of the evening was given over to dancing and games for the little ones, no grown people being allowed on the floor.

The trials of the South Dakota were completed in the shortest time ever made by a vessel on this coast, and Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans and Capt. Giles B. Harber returned to the yard on Sunday, the 23d, after an absence of only four days. The South Dakota was taken out on two consecutive days for her trial and standardization runs, and made such a fine showing that she was in San Barbara harbor only a little over forty-eight hours, leaving on the return trip to San Francisco within half an hour of the completion of her final run. Comdr. Henry C. Gearing, who also went from this yard to serve on the trial board, continued on to make an inspection of wireless telegraph stations.

Unlike preceding years, there were comparatively few guests at the yard for the holidays, and no large house parties were entertained. Capt. and Mrs. Alexander McCrackin expected the latter's mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, but they were unable to come from their San Francisco home on account of the serious illness of Mr. McPherson. Mrs. George Ashton, of San Francisco, and her daughters, the Misses Helen and Elizabeth Ashton, spent the holiday at Monterey, where they were the guests of Lieutenant Smedberg. Dr. Henry W. B. Turner, who is connected with the German Hospital in San Francisco, came up to the yard Tuesday morning on a brief visit to his mother, Mrs. Mary Turner. She is expecting her eldest son, Lieut. Thomas Caldwell Turner, U.S. M.C., at any time, as he was ordered home from the Orient some time ago.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gove are occupying the quarters assigned to the use of the general storekeeper of the yard. The successor to Pay Insp. John S. Carpenter is not expected to arrive until Feb. 1, and as the quarters would be vacant

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until then, Commander Gove obtained permission to use them. His ship, the Milwaukee, is likely to remain here for two or three months. Mrs. Gove has as her guest Mrs. Campbell, wife of Lieutenant Campbell, of the Milwaukee, and her young daughter, Major Samson L. Faison, U.S.A., and Mrs. Faison, whose marriage took place in Washington, D.C., a little over a week ago, are expected in San Francisco on Monday next, at the Hotel Majestic, and sail on Jan. 5 for Manila. Major Faison was long stationed in San Francisco and has a host of friends in that city. Miss Louise Menefee, who is now a senior at the University of California, is home for the holidays, visiting her mother. Mrs. Menefee's house on the Government reservation here has only recently been completed.

On Christmas night the wardroom officers of the naval transport Buffalo entertained at an elaborate dinner aboard the ship, this being the first Christmas in years that a naval transport was at Mare Island. The wardroom was most attractive with Yuletide decorations. Among those who enjoyed the affair were: Comdr. and Mrs. John F. Parker, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel W. Bryant, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. William McEntee, Mrs. William H. Merry, Paymr. W. B. Rogers, Surg. Henry B. Fitts and one or two others.

Ensign Francis S. Whitten, who has been under treatment at the hospital, has quite regained his health and left last week for Santa Barbara, where he rejoined the Yorktown. Paymaster Irwin, who has also been under treatment, is much improved, and was able to enjoy Christmas with his family, although returning to the hospital that evening.

The cruiser Annapolis, being prepared here to take the place of the Adams at Tutuila, Samoa, has been taken out of drydock, after being cleaned and painted, and will be completed soon after the first of the year. There has been some talk of installing wireless telegraph apparatus aboard her before she sails.

A number of electricians of the yard, in charge of the master electrician of the equipment department, left this morning for North Head, on the Columbia River, where another wireless telegraph station is to be established, one of the chain of eight, at intervals of about two hundred miles along the coast from Point Loma to Puget Sound.

When news of the detachment of Comdr. Robert M. Doyle from the Philadelphia, to command the Chicago, was received, it was hoped that Mrs. Doyle would accompany her husband to California, as she has many friends here, but he has decided to remain in Seattle for the present. Capt. Meriwether Walker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Walker have left San Francisco for a visit with friends and relatives in the East.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 2, 1907.

Lieut. A. N. Pickel, 15th Cav., is in New York for the holidays. Dr. and Mrs. LeMay and family have returned from spending the holidays with friends in Canada. Dr. C. R. Byars has returned from leave, and Lieut. J. C. Henderson is expected to return shortly. Two moonlight skating parties were held last week on the rink on the front parade.

The 23d Battery, F.A., gave a ball in the dining room of their quarters. The decorations were very good, the guests many, the refreshments all that could be desired, and the music of a character that stirred even the laggards.

Mrs. Clarke, wife of Major J. T. Clarke, Med. Dept., her sister and the children have joined the Major in Cuba.

The holidays were marked by many delightful dinner parties in the post, nearly all the married people entertaining in this way. The hop New Year's eve was the best attended of the season, in spite of slush underfoot and falling rain. Afterwards the dancers assembled at Captain Cushman's quarters for supper. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Mowry, Miss Gayle, Capt. and Mrs. McCloskey, Lieutenants Van Lear, Willifred and Partridge, Lieut. and Mrs. McKell, Capt. and Mrs. Robbins and Lieut. and Mrs. Hallday. The ladies' card club did not meet in holiday week, but will meet this week at Miss Gayle's. Ladies' night at the club was well attended as usual. This is easily the most popular social function of the post.

Capt. Guy Cushman, 15th Cav., has been ordered to the General Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment. This will leave Lieutenant Van Lear in command of the home squadron of the 15th. Lieutenant Partridge is acting adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant Pickel.

FORT MCINTOSH.

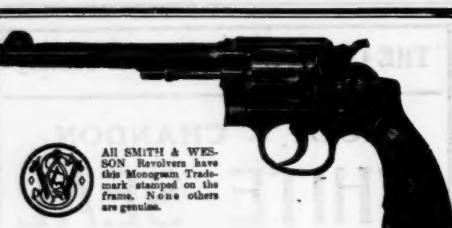
Fort McIntosh, Texas, Dec. 30, 1906.

The annual field day was on Saturday. Following are the events and the winners: Wall scaling by company, each man fully equipped except his blanket roll, was made in 2 min. and 14 sec., by Co. K; broad jump with equipment, by Pvt. Louis Cook, Co. M; relay race, three miles, Co. K, 12 min. 38 3/5 sec.; equipment race, Corporal Dunn, Co. M; tug-of-war, Co. M; tent pitching, Co. K; forced march of two miles, Co. L, 21 min. 52 sec.

Lieut. Max Elser is absent on a few weeks' leave, spending the holidays with his parents at Texarkana, Texas. The children of the enlisted men had a Christmas tree and a musical program Christmas eve at the post hall. Lieut. Paul H. Clark was a visitor during the week. He has been transferred to the 1st Battalion, 25th Inf., at Fort Reno. While in the garrison he was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. F. O'Neill. Lieut. Thomas N. Gimpler, 21st Inf., arrived for duty connected with a map making detail and will probably find residence here for some months.

A very creditable tennis court has been laid out and devotees of the game are taking advantage of the beautiful days to play.

Dr. and Mrs. Ira C. Brown were host and hostess at Christmas dinner, having for guests Lieutenants Hanson and Gimpler.



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Rend for Booklet on How to Prevent or Cure Disease.

ling, Capt. Marshall Childs and Lieut. and Mrs. Robert P. Harbold. The place cards were pen and ink sketches of Santa Claus heads, while the dinner favors consisted of miniature Santa Claus figures for the men and tiny Christmas candleabra, whose crimson shaded candles were all a glitter with Christmas tinsel. Miss Florence Brown left Monday morning for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where she will be the guest of Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey for a few weeks. The Christmas cotillion, invitations for which were upon the point of issue by Capt. Marshall Childs in honor of Misses Louise and Virginia Harrison, the nieces of Capt. J. P. O'Neil, had to be put off indefinitely on account of the serious illness of the father of the young ladies.

The Christmas dinners of the various companies and post organizations were very elaborate. The dining rooms were beautifully decorated with bunting and mistletoe and Christmas greens. The afternoon, after dinner, was spent by the men and invited guests in dancing at the post hall.

Capt. Marshall Childs played Santa Claus to the young ladies of the garrison, each one receiving a handsome lace collar of Mexican design Christmas morning. The happy recipients were the Misses Louise and Virginia Harrison, Miss Fannie Troup, Miss Lewis and Miss Florence Brown. Lieut. and Mrs. Stephen Barlow, 26th Inf., are spending the holidays with Mrs. Barlow's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cogley, of Loredo.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 28, 1906. Christmas was extensively observed in the garrison. The Christmas services of the Protestant chapel were held on Sunday morning and were conducted by the Rev. Stephen R. Wood, minister of the chapel. Miss Elizabeth B. Rawles, daughter of Brig. Gen. Jacob B. Rawles, retired, sang very effectively Adolphe Adam's beautiful "O Holy Night," also "Never Shone a Light so Fair," with violin and clarinet obligatos, played by Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Capt. James M. Kennedy, Med. Dept., and by Corporal Reinhardt, of the 3d Band, A.C. The decorations of the chapel were very beautiful, consisting of evergreens, star, wreaths, pepper branches, palms and Christmas berries. In the evening Christmas services were conducted by Mr. Wood in the chapel of the General Hospital.

On Monday afternoon the children of the reservation gathered at the Protestant chapel for their Christmas tree exercises. Simple gifts and cornucopias of candy had been provided for each one of the 196 children of the reservation. The great tree was beautifully trimmed. While the attendance was large, many were kept away by the heavy rain. The exercises consisted of Christmas carols, remarks by the minister and the distribution of the presents.

On Christmas morning Chaplain Patrick J. Hart celebrated three masses at the post chapel. The altar and chapel were beautifully decorated with roses, lilies, evergreens and berries. The Christmas dinners provided for the companies of the garrison were elegant and greatly enjoyed.

Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., visited the post yesterday, and will move into quarters in the West Cantonment. Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., has arrived and will spend his leave with his family in their quarters in the West Cantonment. Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, A.C., who has been stationed at this post for over three years, is receiving congratulations on his promotion to rank of major. He has seen many years' service and has been stationed at various posts, including Cuba and the Philippines. Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., and bride, formerly Miss Elizabeth Schenck, returned to the Presidio from their honeymoon in Southern California and spent Christmas with Mrs. Smith's sister, Mrs. Davis, wife of Capt. William C. Davis. Capt. and Mrs. Smith will leave this week for the Presidio of Monterey, where the captain's regiment is stationed.

The sympathy of the post and of friends elsewhere is extended to Lieut. Guy B. G. Hanna, A.C., who was called to his home in Iowa by the death of his father. Lieut. and Mrs.

Frederick Perry are away for a short visit on leave, and at its expiration report at Fort Riley. Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Sub. Dept., returned last week from Kansas City, whither he had been called by the illness of his mother.

Fifty recruits arrived last night for Co. B, of the Hospital Corps.

Last evening the officers gave a very enjoyable hop in the hop room of the Officers' Club. Music was furnished by the 2d Band orchestra. This evening Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Ferguson, Sub. Dept., will entertain the Evening Card Club at their attractive quarters. Capt. Merrivether L. Walker, C.E., and Mrs. Walker have gone East on a brief visit to relatives and friends. Col. John W. Duncan, 6th Inf., accompanied by Capt. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., returned from the Philippines yesterday on the transport Sherman. They were ordered to Manila as witnesses in the trial of Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav. The General Hospital received forty-one patients yesterday off the Sherman. Among those admitted were: Major Elmore E. Taggart, 24th Inf.; Capt. James E. Bell, 2d Inf.; Lieut. Joseph Rogers, Phil. Scouts, and Mrs. Carter, wife of Lieut. Robert D. Carter, 16th Inf. Mrs. Bell, mother of Captain Bell, has been in the city on a visit awaiting the arrival of the captain.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1907.

Call to quarters sounded the knell of the Christmas holiday last evening. Only those cadets whose marks fell below a certain average were examined, and in one department the proficiency of the entire student body rendered examinations unnecessary. Thus the ordeal has lost much of its terror, and the number to whom the New Year has brought disappointment has been very small.

In addition to the never-failing pleasure of the cadet hops, two of which occurred last week, that on Christmas eve having been marked by a lighted Christmas tree as its chief feature, the cadets derived great pleasure from Colonel Jones's illustrated lecture in Memorial Hall on Thursday evening on "A Life-time with Wild Animals." The speaker spent fifteen years in charge of Yellowstone Park, and is an authority on the subject of wild animals. The New Year's eve hop on Monday evening was the last of the holiday festivities. The usual custom of sounding taps for the old, and reveille for the New Year, was observed. Among the many guests were the following: The Misses Scott, Gordon, Larned, Koehler, Gandy, Mitchell, Page, Cameron, O'Hara, Brown, Greble, Tracy, Dodge, Morris, Tyler, Elmer, Gray, Wright, Brooke, Sanford, Walker, Plummer, Beardlee, Gilbert, Bostwick, Cecil, Conway, Dresser, Barclay, Andrew, Fuller, Gardiner, Ackerson, Vander Water, Middleton, Wilson, Irwin, Howard, de Ford, Stengel, Phelan, Chaney, Brennan and Curtis.

The event of the week for the children has been the Christmas festival of the West Point Sunday school at the Cadet Chapel on Monday, Dec. 31. The weather was stormy and the number of older persons present was smaller in consequence. But the children were present in full force. The service was choral throughout, and familiar carols were sung heartily. After a timely address by the chaplain the Superintendent and Cadet Porter said a few words in regard to the school work. After the benediction the lights were extinguished, and from the gallery lights of various colors were thrown upon the tree, which stood in front of the chancel rail, a beautiful object. The effects of snow, of flame, of icicles glistening in the sunlight, were all produced under the varying shades, the children singing a carol meanwhile; the lights were again lighted and the festival brought to a close by the distribution of gifts.

The custom of receiving New Year's calls has long ceased to be general here as elsewhere. At the Superintendent's yesterday Mrs. Scott received, assisted by a large number of young ladies. Mrs. Gordon was assisted by a number of the young married ladies and several young ladies. Capt. Theodore C. Lyster, Med. Dept., on leave from Havana, Cuba, and his mother, Mrs. W. J. Lyster, visited the post this week. When the captain returns to his station he will not be alone, for his marriage with Miss Lona Witherby of Cincinnati will occur on the 10th of the present month. Capt. Wirt Robinson has reported for duty at the post.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 28, 1906.

Mrs. Howard L. Laubach, wife of Captain Laubach, 23d Inf., with her little daughter, who have been visiting Mrs. Hague, the former's mother, for several months, left El Paso last week to join Captain Laubach at Oswego. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur G. Fisher, 14th Cav., spent a few days in El Paso last week at the Orndorff Hotel. Lieut. and Mrs. Christopher C. Fewel, U.S.N., who have been visiting the former's father and mother in El Paso for several weeks, left this week for Goat Island, Cal., where Lieutenant Fewel was recently ordered.

The officers and ladies gave an informal hop at the post hall last Friday evening. The bachelor officers have moved into their new quarters which have just been finished, in the old hospital, and they are very pleasant.

Lieut. Ralph D. Bates, 29th Inf., arrived last week to accompany Lieut. Walter C. Short, 25th Inf., ordered into the corps on a map making expedition of the surrounding country.

The soldiers had a very enjoyable turkey dinner Christmas day, which was a great treat.

Signal Sergeant Jordan has completed the installing and repairing of the telephone system at the post, and will return to his station at San Antonio. Capt. and Mrs. Hiram M. Powell, 25th Inf., entertained informally Christmas day.

BORN.

ROACH.—To the wife of Chief Gunner James T. Roach, U.S.N., a daughter, Eona Virginia, at Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 13, 1906.

SCOTT.—At Fort Casey, Wash., Dec. 22, 1906, to the wife of Capt. Guy T. Scott, Art. Corps, a daughter.

SHEAN.—To the wife of Lieut. Daniel Edward Shean, 16th U.S. Inf., at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 20, 1906, a son.

TURNER.—To the wife of Post Commissary Sergt. John M. Turner, Jr., at Fort Washington, Md., Dec. 21, 1906, a son.

VAN NATTA.—At Manila, P.I., Oct. 28, 1906, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, 8th U.S. Cav.

WADE.—To the wife of Lieut. Charles T. Wade, U.S.N., a son, at New York city, on Dec. 31, 1906.

MARRIED.

RADFORD—MCCORMICK.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 26, 1906, Miss Clara McCormick, daughter of Rear Admiral Alexander H. McCormick, U.S.N., to Asst. Naval Constr. George S. Radford, U.S.N.

JEWELL—OESTERHAUS.—At Junction City, Kan., Dec. 29, 1906, Vets. Charles H. Jewell, Art. Corps, and Miss Anna Oesterhaus.

MOORE—LONDON.—At Washington Barracks, D.C., Jan. 2, 1907, Mr. Hansen Moore and Miss Lucie London, daughter of the late Capt. Robert London, U.S.A., and niece of Capt. Clarke S. Smith, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

WING—MASI.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 31, 1906, Dental Surg. Franklin F. Wing, U.S.N., and Miss Frances Virginia Masi.

DIED.

BARRIGER.—Suddenly, at Asbury Park, N.J., Dec. 31, 1906, Brig. Gen. John W. Barriger, U.S.A., retired, aged seventy-five years.

BELL.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, 1907, Brig. Gen. George Bell, U.S.A., retired.

CASSATT.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 28, 1906, Alexander J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and father of Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, 15th U.S. Cav.



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LINDNER.—At West Point, N.Y., Dec. 22, 1906, Sergt. August Lindner, Military Academy Detachment of Engrs., U.S.A.

LOGAN.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1906, Thomas A. Logan, father of Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan, U.S.N.

MILLER.—At Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 30, 1906, Brig. Gen. Marcus P. Miller, U.S.A., retired, father of Lieut. Comdr. M. L. Miller, U.S.N., and of Capt. L. S. Miller, U.S.A.

BENJAMIN.—At New York city, Dec. 30, 1906, Mrs. Park Benjamin, mother of Mr. Park Benjamin, jr., formerly an ensign in the Navy, who resigned in 1869.

TAYLOR.—At Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1906, Hudson Taylor, father of Mr. Hudson Taylor and Miss Emily Taylor, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and of the wife of Col. W. S. Patten, Asst. Q.M. General, U.S.A.; and grandfather of Lieut. W. T. Patten, 13th U.S. Inf., Capt. Hudson T. Patten, U.S. Art. Corps, Miss Christine Patten, Cadets George F. Patten, U.S.M.A., and Mrs. Eastman, wife of Capt. W. R. Eastman, asst. surg., U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Athletic Association of the 13th N.Y. announce that on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 8:30 p.m., beginning Jan. 15, 1907, a committee, consisting of judge and timers, will be at the armory tank to qualify swimmers. Qualifications, requirements and grades, similar to those of small arms practice, will be announced at a later date. It has been decided that the first class will be called "Qualified Swimmer," such being required to swim forty yards (twice the length of the tank) in thirty-five seconds. A suitable bronze pin will be awarded to those who qualify in this class. In order to encourage aquatic sports, it is the intention of the association to employ a swimming instructor in the near future.

The provision of Executive Orders No. 2, dated June 29, 1906, for the maximum strength of all organized companies of Infantry of the National Guard, of New Jersey, of eighty-one enlisted men, is revoked. The State Military Board having unanimously decided that for all practical purposes the maximum strength of all organized companies of Infantry shall consist of not more than sixty-five enlisted men, the same is approved. Commandants of regiments of Infantry will at once proceed to reduce the strength of their several commands to a maximum of sixty-five enlisted men, the reduction to be completed by March 31, 1907.

The court of inquiry appointed at the request of Capt. Louis Wendell, 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., to examine and report upon charges made against him by some of his armory employees, met on Dec. 28, and adjourned until the night of Jan. 14 in order to give the Captain time to procure witnesses and counsel. The court will meet at the armory of the 1st Battery.

Major Gen. Augustus D. Ayling, adjutant general of New Hampshire, was surprised at Concord, N.H., Dec. 27, by the field, staff and line officers of the New Hampshire National Guard to the number of sixty. By rearrangement the party headed by a band. The party marched into the State house, headed by a band. The party played "Auld Lang Syne." General Ayling was waited upon by Brig. Gen. Jason E. Tolles, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.H.N.G., and escorted into the rotunda, where he was presented to the large company of uniformed callers. General Tolles then, on behalf of the officers present, presented General Ayling a massive silver loving cup inscribed "Presented to Major General Augustus D. Ayling by officers of the 1st Brigade, N.H.N.G., Dec. 27, 1906." In his address General Tolles paid high tribute to the long service of General Ayling, to whose efficient direction he attributed the steady advancement of the New Hampshire National Guard to its present high state of efficiency. General Ayling was taken unawares and completely overcome, and replied briefly, and he shook the hand of every officer present during a brief reception which followed the presentation. General Ayling, after twenty-seven years, and six months of continuous service as adjutant general of the State, asked to be retired on Jan. 3, the date when his commission as a member of the present Governor's staff will expire. He is to-day in point of service the senior adjutant general of the nation. In 1861 he enlisted in the Richardson Light Infantry. In January, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 29th Volunteers, and later in the year promoted to the first lieutenant. In the spring of 1864 he was mustered out. A year later he became first lieutenant in the 24th Massachusetts Regiment and was made adjutant. He was also aide-de-camp and judge advocate on the staff of Major Gen. R. S. Foster, who commanded the 1st Division, 24th Corps. He was mustered out of the service in 1866. He was appointed

adjutant general July 15, 1879. General Ayling is a Mason, Knight Templar, member of the G.A.R., the M.O.L.L.U.S. and several small military organizations. In his present office he has served under fourteen different governors. When placed upon the retired list General Ayling expects to take up his home in a new residence, "The Barracks," which he has built at Centerville, on Cape Cod.

The new field hospital attached to the headquarters of the New York National Guard, and which has only been organized a few months, was reviewed on the night of Dec. 27 by Major General Roe in the armory of the 1st Battery, where the field hospital has its headquarters. Major William S. Terriberry, surg., was in command, assisted by Asst. Surgs. W. E. Butler, G. M. Muren and T. A. Neal. In addition to the above twenty-three men paraded. After the review the command performed a stretcher drill, and gave an exhibition of horsemanship that was highly creditable. The hospital corps members are an exceptionally good body of men, and have made remarkable progress during the short time they have been organized. General Roe was accompanied by Colonels LeBouillier and Hurry, of his staff. A complete field outfit has been received from the U.S. Government, together with russet leather horse furniture and other equipment.

Governor Warfield, of Maryland, is not only interested in the militia of this State as a potent factor of law and order, says the Baltimore News, but takes great interest in the State range, and himself fired the first five shots, at 200 yards, at the opening of the range in 1903, scoring 19 out of a possible 25. Incidentally, it was the first time His Excellency had ever fired a Krag rifle, but, being a good shot with other firearms, his natural ability enabled him to make a score far better than is usually made by a "rookie." Adjutant Gen. Clinton L. Riggs, under whose able administration the State range has grown into a small but thoroughly modern adjunct to the training of a soldier, won an expert medal this year, with the good score of 339 out of a possible 450, standing number forty-one in the expert class. No other member of the Governor's staff has made a qualification with the rifle.

Previous to the inauguration of Governor Hughes, of New York, at Albany, on Jan. 1, there was an interesting military parade. Brig. Gen. James H. Lloyd, commanding the 3d Brigade, acted as grand marshal. The column was in three divisions, with bands, preceded by a platoon of police, and comprised the following organizations: First Division—Troop B, Cavalry, of Albany; Capt. H. S. Richmond, escorting the grand marshal and staff; 10th Regiment, Col. Charles A. Drake; 3d Battalion, Major F. A. McNeely, and including Co. E, of Catskill; Co. K, of Poughkeepsie; Co. M, of Kingston, and Co. F, of Hudson; 2d Battalion, Major C. B. Staats in command, including Co. A, Co. B, Co. D, and Co. C, all of Albany. 2d Regiment, under command of Major Thomas H. Hislop, of Troy; Co. B, of Cohoes; Co. A, of Troy; Co. C, of Troy; Co. B, of Schenectady; Co. D, of Troy, and Co. F, of Schenectady. Second Division—Albany Burgess Corps and Young Men's Republican Club of Albany and the Schenectady County Republican Club. Third Division—Squadron A, Cavalry, of New York, Major Oliver B. Bridgeman commanding, escorting Governor Hughes and staff. The 2d Battery, Brevet Major Wilson, fired the salute.

A review, parade and reception in honor of George Washington Post, No. 103, G.A.R. Comdr. J. Langdon Ward, was held by the 13th N.Y., in its armory on the night of Dec. 28. The regiment, under command of Col. David E. Austin, paraded for review the usual twelve companies of twenty-eight solid files each, the battalion commanders being Majors W. A. Turpin, Charles O. Davis and John T. Ashley. The formation was in line of masses, the regiment presenting a very handsome appearance. Accompanying the reviewing officer were a few members of the post, all in civilian full dress, and the reviewing party included Rear Admiral J. B. Coghill, U.S.N.; Chief Engr. John W. Moore, U.S.N.; Chief Engr. J. H. Chasmar, U.S.N. The ceremony was an excellent one in every respect, particularly the passage with splendid alignment and correct distances. The C.O. of the fourth company of the 1st Battalion, who was a lieutenant in temporary command, went past holding his saber in salute, like a N.C.O. Major Turpin had command of the regiment during evening parade, which proved a very handsome ceremony. The Artillery exhibition, which closed the military exercises, was performed by Co. B, of which Regimental Adjutant Thomas R. Fleming is acting captain. The exhibition was of unusual accuracy. The first shot from the 8-inch breech-loading rifle riddled one of the paper targets, and the second shot passed through the center of a second target. The third shot was a trifle high, but the fourth went straight through the hoop of the target. Then the drill hall was darkened and a searchlight picked up a miniature battleship, which started across the floor and came in contact with a submarine mine, whose work of demolition was finished by a shot from the 8-inch gun. A second ship which came out was struck by an 8-inch shell which raked her fore and aft so effectively that she was knocked to pieces. Rear Admiral Coghill, who was an interested spectator, remarked that in all his experience he had never seen a warship knocked out so easily and with only one shot. The floor was then cleared for dancing, while the guests of honor and other invited guests were enjoyably entertained by Colonel Austin and his officers in the officers' mess hall. Among guests from other organizations were Colonel Morris, 9th Regiment; Lieut. Col. H. C. Barthman, 47th Regiment; Lieutenant Pierce, of the 23d, Lieutenant Folsom, of the 7th, and Capt. R. E. Wyllie and Lieut. A. P. S. Hyde, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Anthony Fiala, the explorer, and Mrs. Fiala. Admiral Coghill, who was among the speakers, said he had been very much interested, as he always was when he visited the 13th Regiment armory, and while, he said, it was sad to see the ships knocked out as they were, he could not but admire the exhibition of skill displayed by the gunners. He had seen much worse shooting, he said, in the Navy.

Adjutant General Hamilton, of Washington, announces the presentation to the State of Washington by Gen. James A. Drain, former adjutant general, of a gold and a silver medal, to be known as the Drain State championship medals. These medals are for marksmanship, and are to be presented to the first and second high men this year, as determined by the scores of the members of the Washington State team in the national individual match, and are to remain the property of the winner until his score is beaten by some other competitor. For the year 1906, Capt. John M. Curry is awarded the gold medal, first place, with a score of 281, and Sergt. H. R. Humphrey, silver medal, second place, with a score of 280. In this connection, honorable mention is made of the score made by Pvt. A. H. Ralston, whose total was the same as that of Sergeant Humphrey, but less in the skirmish run, which according to the terms of the individual match, would place him in the third place. Hereafter, these medals will be awarded immediately after the return of the State team from the national match.

Gen. McCosky Butt, N.G.N.Y., has improvised a pistol range on a broad veranda of the New York Yacht Club building in West Forty-fourth street, New York city. A projecting way or house to the north of the veranda forms a perfect bullet stop in case any of the bullets miss the paper target, which is fastened on a thick block of wood placed against the wall. Not many of the bullets miss the target, however, and most of them are seen in and all around the one inch and half bullseye, and the range is of seventy feet. The only misses are those made by some of the yacht club members who are beginners in revolver shooting at General Butt's veranda range. Some members of the club have become so expert under General Butt's instruction that it is frequently a hard matter to decide which is the best target. All the paper targets are carefully saved, and the name of the shooter and the date the score was made noted thereon. General Butt, who is the only supernumerary officer in the State that qualified at Creedmoor as a distinguished expert last year, has infused such a shooting fever with the revolver among the club men that there is talk of the yachtsmen arranging for a general competition. The General is of the opinion after witnessing the extensive maneuvers abroad that our National Guard is practically worthless for the field as at present instructed. There were no brigade drills in the New York Guard last year, and this force, which is the largest in the United States, might easily gain some valuable instruction in brigade drills with Van Cortlandt Park so handy to the bulk of the force.

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This assortment of Table Linens is composed of goods selected wholly from our regular stock. The selection includes square, long and oblong cloths, of Scotch, Irish, Austrian, French, German and Flemish manufacture, in a large variety of very attractive designs. At the reduced prices quoted, and in view of the continued advance in linen, the values are exceptionally good.

Napkins (per dozen.)

Breakfast Size, at.....	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	2.85	3.00	4.00	7.50
Reduced from.....	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.75	3.50	3.75	5.00	9.00
Dinner Size, at.....	2.75	3.00	3.50	4.25	5.00	6.75	7.25	11.50
Reduced from.....	3.00	3.50	4.25	5.00	6.50	8.00	9.00	15.00

Table Cloths.

2x2 yards, at.....	2.25	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.25	7.00	
Reduced from.....	2.50	3.00	4.00	4.25	5.00	6.00	8.50	
2x2½ yards, at.....	2.25	2.65	3.00	3.25	4.00	5.00	5.75	6.75
Reduced from.....	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.50
2x3 yards, at.....	2.75	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	5.50	6.50	7.50
Reduced from.....	3.00	3.50	4.25	5.00	6.00	6.50	8.00	9.00
2½x2½ yards, at.....	4.50	5.00	5.50	7.00	8.50	10.00		
Reduced from.....	5.25	6.00	6.50	9.00	10.00	12.50		
2½x2½ yards, at.....	4.00	4.50	5.00	6.00	6.75	8.75	11.00	14.00
Reduced from.....	4.50	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	13.50	18.50
2½x3 yards, at.....	5.00	6.00	6.50	7.50	8.50	12.50	16.50	35.00
Reduced from.....	5.50	7.50	8.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	23.00	44.00

In addition to the above we offer at this Sale Table Cloths in larger sizes at proportionate prices, as well as Embroidered Table Linens, Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases, Towels and Toweling, Bedspreads, Quilts and Blankets; also an exceptionally choice collection of French Lingerie, all at materially reduced prices.

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WISCONSIN.

Adjutant Gen. C. A. Boardman, of Wisconsin, in his biennial report for the two years ending June 30, 1906, states that at the present time the strength of the Wisconsin National Guard is 203 commissioned officers and 2,848 enlisted men; total, 3,051. Other extracts we make from the report are the following:

The force still consists of three twelve-company regiments and one four-company battalion of Infantry; one troop of Cavalry; one battery of Field Artillery; a medical department consisting of thirteen officers and a hospital corps of forty-five men. This is the maximum strength permitted under the law. The organization specified for the United States Army is strictly followed in the formation of the several bodies comprising the State forces.

A steady improvement has been made in the matter of equipment and yet the needs of the organization in this matter aided by constant wear and deterioration due to the effects of time grow apace. The new regulation woolen uniforms, both service and dress, are needed to replace the now antiquated and practically worn out woolen clothing used by the troops. The one is needed in case of a call for active service in severe weather and the other that the guard may make a presentable appearance on special occasions of ceremony.

At present the Guard has a full supply of summer clothing, flannel shirts, old overcoats and woolen clothing that in an emergency could be made to last for a time. No other winter clothing is kept in stock, for should its use be necessary a sufficient supply of caps, gloves, etc., could be quickly purchased on the open market. It is impracticable to endeavor to keep anything but a very small supply of this kind on hand at the supply depot of the State, for, there being no ordinary demand for its use, it would quickly deteriorate and soon become valueless.

The armory inspections for 1906 were conducted by Gen. Charles King, on detail with the State troops under orders from the War Department, and whose work throughout his tour of duty has been very thorough and strikingly helpful to the entire force. The following are extracts from his report of the spring inspections at the home station of each command:

"In attendance, instruction and discipline there is improvement in nearly every unit of the entire force. The individual bearing or 'set-up' of officers and men, though not yet what it should be, is also better. I found not to exceed six men whom I deemed physically unfit for hard service, or likely to be rejected by expert examiners. Officers and men impressed me as being hardy and vigorous in physique and, as a rule, zealous and thoroughly reliable. Armories, lockers and State property are in most cases neat and well cared for. Company commanders and clerks have in most cases failed to properly keep the morning report book. In the descriptive book the address of nearest relative is often missing."

"An effort was made to give each company some idea of its faults in drill observed during inspection, great or small, and to this in almost every case every man paid close attention.

tion. While very few companies were poor in drill, certain faults or flaws were observed in almost all—notably in the matter of flinching from pivot, in changing direction in column of squads, in drooping head and dropping eyes, swinging arms, and in the salutes. These points cannot be too carefully corrected as they occur.

"Arms of the Cavalry and Infantry were well cared for in most cases, though a few pieces were found cocked in many of the arm racks. Equipments, as a rule, were clean and properly worn, but have a tendency to work to the front instead of the back of the hip. Khaki uniforms are serviceable, but in too many cases looked as though carelessly washed and ironed. Belts were generally clean, but in most companies were worn much too loose. The men were commendably steady, both during inspection and drill, and the command, even among weak companies, looked eminently fit for service."

In 1905 the number of marksmen qualified was 2,883, the figure of merit being 64.39, against 47.4 the year previous.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

L.—P.—We have had a number of articles about field ovens, extending over a period of some years, but we cannot spare the time to go over our files and look them up for you. The Buzzacott field oven is one of the best, and is manufactured at Chicago, Ill.

H. R. C. says: I see in your issue of Dec. 1 you give the armament of the Tsukuba, the 16,000-ton armored cruiser of Japan, as four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, and ten 4.7-inch guns. Lord Brassey's Naval Annual gives its armament as four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, and fourteen 4.7-inch guns. Kindly inform me which is the correct description. Answer: The naval annuals of 1906 do not agree as to the Tsukuba's armament, but the latest authority at hand, the "Taschenbuch der Kriegsflotten" for 1907, gives her armament as follows, in metrical measure: Four 30.5-mm.; twelve 15-mm., and twelve 12-mm.; very closely equivalent to four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch, and twelve 4.7-inch guns.

J. G. asks: Am I entitled to a campaign medal; if so, to whom should I apply for it? I served from June, 1899, to June, 1902; saw service in the Philippines and Cuba. Answer: If you were still in the Service on Jan. 12, 1905, you are entitled to campaign badge, and should make application to the Military Secretary for same.

J. A. K.—You must write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for information about the person you mention, and give your reason for wanting it.

C. O. C.—Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, is usually pronounced "So-o-sent-ma-ree." The "o" in "sent" is pronounced as "oo" in "met," and the "a" in "ma-ree" as "a" in "fate." Write to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, for a copy of the printed rules governing the appointment and examination of candidates for admission.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



is of proven value. Sixty years is a pretty good test. Contains no acid, no grit, nothing injurious.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Dec. 28, 1906.

Mrs. S. Melville Waterhouse has inaugurated the pleasant custom of being at home to the ladies in the garrison on Thursday evening, while the officers are attending night drill. A girl was born to the wife of Capt. Guy T. Scott on Friday, Dec. 22, at Fort Casey.

On Christmas eve the annual Christmas celebration took place in the barracks of the 126th Company. Before the all-important event of the evening, the arrival of St. Nick, a most interesting program, consisting of recitations and Christmas carols, was given by the Sunday school under the direction of Chaplain Easterbrook. An artistic fireplace had been arranged in one of the squad rooms, with a large brick chimney, which was made realistic and homelike by the arrangement of clocks, vases, etc., on the mantle, and a large black cat on the hearth. The merry ringing of Santa Claus's sleigh bells was heard, and in a minute more the jolly old fellow rolled down the chimney, fairly laden down with the presents for forty-two children, nor could his sleigh hold them all, for he had sent some on in advance, and each little child went home with its arms full to overflowing. The 6th Artillery band played delightfully during the intermissions. Another event of the evening was the drawing for three large turkeys by the married soldiers of the post, and of several boxes of cigars for the unmarried men. The entertainment closed with the singing of "My Country, 'tis of Thee" by everyone present. The fact that so many little hearts were made happy was due to the earnest work of Chaplain Easterbrook and the ladies of the garrison.

Christmas day was unusually quiet, and as we are almost doing foreign service at Worden, the event of the day, as is the custom in the Philippines, was the opening of and distribution of presents that have come from home.

Lieut. W. L. Reed arrived here on Christmas eve, in command of twenty-one recruits. He was accompanied by Captain Metcalf, of the Medical Corps. Lieutenant Reed was formerly stationed at Fort Lawton with the 10th Infantry. He came from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and the recruits were much needed, as it will relieve, to some extent, the strenuous guard duty. Major H. M. Chittenden, C.E., has returned to this district after a two months' trip to study the latest plans for the installing of the fire control system, the work of which will soon begin at this post.

Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Masteller entertained Dr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, and Lieut. and Mrs. Ohnstad entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Korebeck at Christmas dinner. Christmas morning the hospitable home of Capt. and Mrs. Harry Newton was thrown open to the garrison, and the old-time Southern custom of drinking egg-nog was indulged in by their guests. The house was beautifully decorated with Washington greens, which at this season of the year are beautiful and in the greatest abundance. Capt. and Mrs. Newton were assisted in receiving by their guests, Misses Massingill and Burkes. Many were the toasts that were drunk to Capt. and Mrs. Newton. Those who enjoyed their hospitality were Col. and Mrs. Taylor, the Misses Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. Korebeck, Chaplain Easterbrook, Lieut. and Mrs. Ohnstad, Lieutenant Burt and Peterson.

For the soldiers the event of Christmas day was the basketball contest held in the post gymnasium. There were two games in the afternoon, which resulted in the victory of the 62d Company over the 30th, and of the 108th over the 126th.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston have returned after a two months' trip to the East. Little Miss May Elliott entertained with a

combination Christmas and birthday party on Christmas eve, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the children of the post.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 31, 1906.

Christmas day a special menu of turkey and other good eatables was spread temptingly before the soldiers. Especial services were held at the chapel, conducted by Chaplain Hunter.

On Tuesday night Private Wagner, Co. M, 4th Inf., entertained with acrobatic features at the gymnasium hall.

Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Nesbitt have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Spencer. Mrs. Wolf, wife of Capt. P. A. Wolf, is entertaining her sister, Miss Hobart, during the holidays.

The officers and enlisted men and their friends were entertained in the gymnasium on Friday evening by Mr. Harry Ellard, who presented his delightful lecture entitled "True to the Cause," illustrated with beautifully colored stereopticon views. Music was interspersed by the 4th Infantry band. So delighted was the audience that Mr. Ellard has been invited by Chaplain Hunter, who is always exerting his power to give pleasure to his charge, to give another address some time during the month.

Lieut. Comdr. George Woods Logan, U.S.N., and wife, who is a daughter of Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, are now in Cincinnati, attending the funeral of Commander Logan's father, the late Thomas A. Logan.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Dec. 29, 1906.

An artificial lake was begun last week, but as the ground is frozen, work has progressed very slowly. The ice-house is to be filled from the pond, and the officers and ladies look forward to skating with much pleasure. The soldiers have had a great deal of sport skating on a mill pond about a quarter of a mile from the post.

The bridge club was entertained week before last by Capt. and Mrs. E. V. Smith, last week by Mrs. D. E. Holley, and this week by Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Weeks. Prizes are given by the club every fourth Wednesday to the lady and officer having the highest average for the four meetings. This week was prize week, and the prizes were won by Mrs. Sweeting, Mrs. Weeks' mother, and Lieut. C. H. Ball.

Christmas the companies had dinner as fine as those on Thanksgiving. Christmas afternoon Mrs. Smith and Lieutenant MacIntyre had a Christmas tree for all the children in the post and Santa Claus had left a present for every girl and boy. Games were played and all had an enjoyable afternoon.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Purnell have had as their guest for a few days Mr. George Marshall from Chicago.

It is expected that the new guardhouse will be completed by Jan. 5, and the contractors expect to turn it over on that date.

FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Jan. 1, 1907.

The past week has been a busy one with the usual round of Yuletide gaieties. The Christmas tree at the hospital was donated this year by Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, and dedicated by Mrs. William Starr Mitchell, daughter of the late Logan H. Roots for whom the post was named. Mrs. Robert Whitfield has returned to California, where she will join Lieutenant Whitfield. She was accompanied by her mother and sister, Mrs. Chester M. Butler and Miss Eva Butler, who will remain in the West for the winter. Mrs. Sherman Richards entertained at cards on Thanksgiving afternoon. Mesdames A. C. Sharpe, Denis Nolan, Milo C. Corey and Robert L. Weeks were among the guests.

Mrs. Harry Howard Foster opened her magnificent new house with a reception on Friday afternoon, followed by a dinner in the evening. This function was among the most elaborate of the season. Mrs. Foster was assisted by Mesdames Fred Gary (Memphis, Tenn.), Alfred C. Sharpe, Milo C. Corey, Denis E. Nolan, Robert L. Weeks, S. W. Reyburn, Harry K. Cochran, Charles C. Rose, T. N. Doyle, G. A. Leeper, B. S. Johnson, Misses Rose Dickinson, May Booker, and Dorothy May Foster. In the evening dinner was served in the dining room and music room. The decorative effects were in American Beauty shades and roses. Covers were laid for the ladies of the receiving party, and Mr. Foster, Colonel Sharpe, Captain Nolan, Lieutenants Corey and Weeks, Messrs. Gary, Leeper, Cochran, Heiskell, Johnson, Reyburn, Williams, Doyle, and Colonel Johnson.

Prior to the departure of Mrs. Robert L. Whitfield, Mrs.

BABY'S AWFUL ECZEMA.

Skin Pealed Off Hands and Face—Endured Tortures—Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

"I can say truthfully that just two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent surprised me, as the skin was peeling off my baby's hands and face, and he was suffering awful. When the eczema first appeared he was very healthy, but, as soon as he was covered with it he lost flesh rapidly. But as soon as I commenced to use the Cuticura Remedies he started to mend. I keep on using the Cuticura Soap, as I think it is an indispensable article around the house. As my baby weighs thirty-seven pounds and is only seventeen months old, you can imagine the torture he endured. My neighbors can vouch for this statement as being correct. Mrs. Alex. Weeks, Jr., 268 North Water St., Newburgh, N.Y., Sept. 7, 1905."

Hayley M. Bennett gave a large card party, Mrs. Whitfield being the guest of honor. Pink roses and carnations were used in the decorations. Bridge was played, one prize being given at each table. The highest scores were those of Mrs. W. W. Dickinson and Mrs. O. P. Robinson.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Metcalf, U.S.N., of Memphis, Tenn., spent a few days in Little Rock last week.

On Christmas day Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks entertained at dinner, Dr. Porter and Lieutenant Morrison being the guests of honor. Lieut. and Mrs. Corey entertained Lieut. Hilden Olin at dinner on Christmas day. Dr. Porter entertained at dinner on Christmas eve. The table and house decorations were in holly, mistletoe and cut flowers. Covers were laid for Dr. Porter, Lieut. and Mrs. Corey, Mrs. May Stark Fowler, Mrs. Nona Wiedberger, and Lieut. Robert Morrison.

Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe will be at home on Thursday afternoon, assisted by Mesdames Nolan, Corey, and Weeks. In the evening Col. and Mrs. Sharpe will entertain at dinner the officers and ladies of the garrison, followed by bridge. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Phalen, who are in London, are expected home soon.

Col. and Mrs. Sharpe will keep open-house New Year's morning. In the afternoon, accompanied by the officers and ladies of the post, they will call upon Mrs. Logan H. Roots, and will later be guests at the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Harry King Cochran.

FORT DUCESNE.

Fort Duchesne, Utah, Dec. 27, 1906.

Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, who lately inspected the post, was entertained by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. W. Mason. Lieut. J. D. Hall, aide to General Williams, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Straat. A delightful luncheon was given by Col. and Mrs. Mason in honor of General Williams, all the members of the garrison being invited. Lieut. and Mrs. Saunders and Capt. and Mrs. Straat entertained at dinner to various members of the garrison on Christmas day.

Lieut. Paul C. Galileher, of Fort Douglas, arrived Christmas eve to spend the holidays with Capt. and Mrs. Straat. Capt. W. B. Scott is spending Christmas in Texas, the guest of relatives. Lieut. T. A. Rothwell is in New York on leave until next month. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Wells leave early next month for the East on a three months' leave, after which they will join their new regiment, the 1st Infantry. Miss Grace Bellard, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Straat, will return to her home in San Diego, Cal., shortly.

ARMY STATIONS.

There are no changes in the Army stations since the list was published in our issue of last week, except that Gen. T. J. Wint has assumed command of the Army of Cuban Pacification, and that Gen. A. L. Mills has assumed command of the Department of the Visayas.

Have You Considered

how very many serious illnesses develop from small ailments? The digestive and secretive organs become slightly deranged, and unless the cause is removed, the trouble becomes aggravated and lasting; sickness is certain. The secret of good health is to right the wrong in its early stages, and no better corrective is known than

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.
It is stated that navy recruiting officers in England find that they are very liable to be heckled by eligible youths about the obnoxious "on the knee" order and the stiff sentence in the naval stoker case, which are likely to prejudicially affect naval recruiting very much for a time at least. On the other hand, Army recruiting is likely to benefit thereby, especially as the new army peaked cap is in course of issue, and is already a great favorite with the masses, and the authorities would do well to issue them early to all recruiters and depots throughout the country to stimulate the winter recruiting.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs replying to an inquiry in the Chamber of Deputies on Dec. 29, said that Spain was still trying to secure the restitution of the Artillery left in Cuba when the Treaty of Paris was signed, and was also continuing the negotiations to secure recognition of the Spanish debt of the island.

According to a circular just issued by the Admiralty, it appears that during the year 1905, 11 British battleships were damaged by accident, the time of repair reaching a total of 580 days, or an average of 53 days apiece. Four armored cruisers were damaged by accident, and the repairs occupied 171 days, or an average of 43 days apiece; eight protected cruisers were damaged, and the repairs required 271 days, so that the average works out to 34 days. One cruiser was damaged and not repaired. Thirty-one destroyers, submarines, and torpedo-boats were damaged, the time of repairs averaging 34 days. Fifty-eight deaths and 39 cases of injury are recorded as the result of a total of 90 casualties to vessels. Thirty-three lives were lost on the occasion of the battleship Caesar colliding with the bark Afghanistan.

Press despatches from Tokio state that on Dec. 30 the Emperor personally investigated a number of high military and naval commanders with decorations for distinguished services in the Russo-Japanese War. Field Marshal Oyama, president of the General Staff; Generals Kuroki and Nogi and several other generals, together with Admiral Togo, received the first-class decoration of the Golden Kite.

Tests have recently been made in the Italian navy of a system of coaling at sea analogous to those which have been experimented with in other navies. The battleship Liguria was coaled from the Sterope, which she took in tow with steel cables. An apparatus, weighing two tons and having bronze wheels, runs along the main cable and enables the receiving ship to take in a ton of coal in forty seconds. The Sterope is the first vessel to be fitted with the apparatus, which is said to cost about £8,000.

M. Blanchon, a former officer of the French navy, who retired from the service because of injuries, in a work on subma-

rine boats for which he has received a prize from the Maritime League, declares that guns are necessary in submarines. For the fighting line, he holds the battleship is superior to all other types.

General Lord Methuen, of the British army, in a circular to the Eastern Command, says: "Medical authorities state that singing helps to develop the lungs and keep men fit, and the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief is of opinion that it is calculated to help men to forget their fatigue on the march and to assist in getting them along, and that not only then, but in camp and quarters, it tends to relieve monotony, and, if suitable songs are made use of, to raise the ideals and patriotism of all ranks. With the object of introducing the habit of singing the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief desires that some method may be devised and put into practice in every unit of the command whereby good marching songs may be introduced and men who have a musical ear be trained to sing themselves and lead the singing of their comrades."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle quotes Russian agents in Japan as declaring that war in the Far East is imminent. The money received in payment for the upkeep of the Russian prisoners is being transmitted to England and Germany in return for ammunition and war material. The Japanese, discontented with the terms of peace, consider that they should have had the whole of Saghalin, an indemnity, and the Amur Province. Preparations for the strife are being made on all sides. Russia also is not idle. As soon as the Duma meets, \$500,000 will be voted for army and navy credits. The building of battleships will not for the present be discontinued, torpedo-boats for coast-defense only being laid down.

The British Admiralty have issued the following order: "The Admiralty, having had their attention drawn to the fact that a drill order 'on the knee' has been used for other than drill purposes, directs that this practice is to be discontinued."

SHERMAN AND THE FORAGER.

It was somewhere along the route of what was known as the Atlanta campaign, and the orders forbidding foraging were very strict—and very strictly enforced. After a morning of hard fighting, Sherman was making one of his "flank movements," and the column was strung out along the road for miles. I was riding near the head of one of the columns, and perhaps five rods ahead of me was General Sherman himself.

As usual, he was about the worst-dressed man in the outfit, a shabby, disreputable old forage-cap drawn down close to his ears, and a private soldier's blue overcoat, a size or two too big for him, with no vis-

ible insignia of his rank to distinguish him. He was sitting "all humped up" in the saddle, chin hanging down on his breast, and reins lying loose on the horse's neck. Suddenly there came a series of agonizing squeals and grunts from the brush at the right of the roadway, and in an instant a small "razor-back" shoat ran out into the road. Close behind it came a private soldier with musket at the charge. Just as the pig reached the middle of the road the man struck swiftly and surely, the bayonet passing through its neck and throat.

The General straightened up in his saddle, gathered up the reins, and commanded, "Halt, there, my man!" The soldier, recognizing the General, brought his heels together and saluted.

"What did you kill that hog for?" demanded Sherman.

Without turning a hair or batting an eye, the man saluted, and said: "He bit me, General."

"That's right. If they attack you, kill them," was the reply; and, turning to me and dropping an eyelid, he remarked, "I knew those animals would hurt some of my men if they were not careful," and rode on.

I have always believed that "Old Billy" had some of that shot for his supper that night.—C. C. Clarke in Harper's Weekly.

A BRONZE MEDAL CALENDAR.

The 1907 calendar of N. W. Ayer & Son, the Philadelphia advertising agents, is just out, and as usual it is one of the season's best office calendars. They have followed the same design used in 1906, but their medal and motto "Keeping Everlastingly At It Brings Success" appear on a bronze background. The blank spaces on the flaps are filled with epigrams on advertising. The calendar is too expensive for general distribution, but while they last Ayer & Son will mail a copy to any address upon receipt of twenty-five cents.

The January number of Scribner's Magazine opens the year well and gives full proof of the sincerity of the annual prospectus, which says: "The magazine will be in the widest sense a magazine of general literature; and its main purpose will be to bring together not only good reading, but literature of lasting value. Each number will be fully and handsomely illustrated by the best work of the leading artists, engraved in the most skillful manner, or reproduced by the best methods known. The pictures will be in the best sense illustrative of the text; and the artistic side of the magazine will represent the most spirited, sincere, and original work in this field." Convincing proof of the public appreciation of the Scribner policy of maintaining an undeniably high standard has been amply given by the constant growth in the number of its readers and in the volume of its advertising patronage.

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